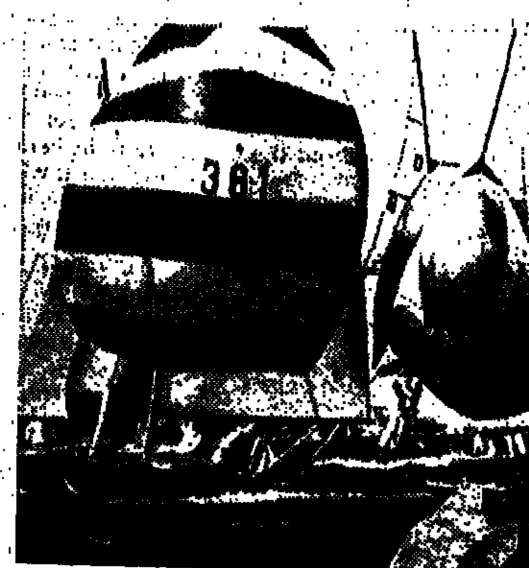




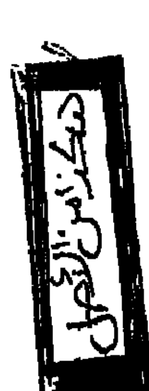












The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

burg, 21 October 1971
th Year - No. 497 - By air

C 20725 C

Russians unlikely to want to jeopardise Berlin Agreement



Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, a dab hand at the ploys and intrigues of diplomacy, had a worried look as he told Walter Scheel of this country in New York that he was afraid the Soviet Union might have been sold down the river by the West.

This, he said, was why he would sooner Bonn ratified the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw before the Four Powers finally approved the agreement on the status of Berlin.

Uproariously amusing though the idea may be, how much truth is there in the vision of the Russian bear running the risk of harmlessly and well-meaningly stumbling into a Berlin trap set for it by the artful Germans from Bonn?

There is a Russian proverb to the effect that the Germans invented the monkey, not to mention monkey work and making others to look like monkeys. The proverb sounds a note of grudging respect but the Russians are accordingly wary of German gifts.

It is, of course, ludicrous even to imagine that the Soviet Union might be robbed of counter-concessions while helplessly bound to its word on Berlin. But the idea of an intrinsic link between ratification of the treaties with Eastern Bloc countries and the final Four-Power ruling on West Berlin ought not to be dismissed with an airy wave of the hand.

Behind-the-scenes discussion between the Russian and German signatories of the Moscow Treaty on what is termed the factual link is indicative of latent mistrust on both sides.

The Soviet government is making a bid to gain influence on domestic policy disputes in this country, bound up as they are with the Eastern Bloc treaties and the whole gamut of the Brandt-Scheel administration's *Ostpolitik*.

There are two conceivable targets, either pressure on the Bonn Cabinet gradually to back down on the order of items on its agenda or pressure on the Opposition to leave the Eastern Bloc treaties be so as not to jeopardise the benefits of the Four-Power Agreement for West Berlin, benefits painted to no mean psychological effect in glowing colours by the Soviet Union.

It could well be that the Soviet government does not relish the prospect of a division in the Bundestag on whether or not to ratify the Moscow and Warsaw treaties in view of the Christian Democrats' opposition to them and the likelihood of the Opposition parties voting against ratification to a man.

At the present juncture one cannot be sure just what the Russians are trying to achieve. It may, for that matter, be that the latest ploy is partly due to domestic policy considerations.

Perhaps General Secretary Brezhnev, like Nikita Khrushchev before him in 1964, is having to take domestic opposition to his policy into account or is endeavouring to forestall the emergence of domestic opposition.

The Russians undoubtedly view the Four-Power agreement on Berlin as the result of Soviet concessions, but anxiety lest Moscow sign the final treaty empty-handed is frankly absurd.

The advantages of the Agreement far outweigh the disadvantages. There is now a treaty basis for a "special political unit of West Berlin" and for direct diplomatic activity in West Berlin, not to mention "recognition of the sovereign rights of the GDR," as GDR Foreign Minister Otto Winzer recently put it.

The Russians are closer than ever before to the European security conference, a goal they have pursued for years, and the progress in recent weeks of bilateral US-Soviet exploratory talks on the possibility of mutual troops cuts in Central Europe must have boosted Soviet hopes of the withdrawal of a large part of America's troops from Western Europe.

A US phase-out would be to Moscow's advantage politically in extending the Soviet sphere of influence and in military terms it would be to the disadvantage of Western European defence preparedness.

The outlook of Nato countries in this dangerous and critical security policy venture is determined by a desire to relax tension that is inspired by wishful thinking.

Are the Russians really prepared to risk jeopardising all this by refusing to sign a Four-Power agreement merely in order to accelerate ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties?

It may be, of course, that the Russians see the situation in a different light. They have often enough proved past masters at instilling fear into themselves in order to lose patience with others.

But they can hardly fail to realise that they have negotiated an ideal solution to the Berlin problem from their own point of view and they are unlikely themselves to jeopardise final agreement.

Lothar Ruehl

(Die Welt, 9 October 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE

POLITICS ... Page 3
Barzel may lay Adenauer's ghost for the CDU

THE ARTS ... Page 6
Böll's election to PEN presidency may be its salvation

EATING AND DRINKING ... Page 11
Cologne's world-beating food fair *Anuga* keeps abreast of the times

FASHION ... Page 14
Chancellor Willy Brandt named one of the best dressed men in the world



Imperial visit to Bonn

The Emperor and Empress of Japan arrived at Wahn airport, Cologne for a three-day state visit to West Germany. Because of President Heinemann's illness Hans Koschnik (left), President of the Bundesrat, is acting as host aided by President Heinemann's wife, Hilda. The visit to Bonn is the last stage on the Emperor's visit to Europe, the first ever made by a reigning Japanese emperor.

(Photo: dpa)

China's domestic problems likely to remain domestic



The veil of mystery that has descended over Peking in recent weeks is gradually beginning to lift. A certain amount of speculation has proved unfounded, particularly supposition that grave differences of opinion have arisen in Peking as to what point there is in inviting President Nixon to visit China.

Hardly had US Secretary of State William Rogers publicly voiced anxiety in Washington lest domestic events in China call the President's visit into question but Peking took pains to give the lie to doubts of this kind.

In the presence of American visitors Chinese Premier Chou En-lai announced that Dr Kissinger, the President's adviser, would be paying Peking a second visit in order to discuss details of the President's trip.

Shortly afterwards official confirmation that this was the case was announced simultaneously in Peking and Washington.

Speculation as to the possible illness or death of Chairman Mao has also been disproved. Mao Tse-tung recently had talks with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, thus confirming the accuracy of the official phraseology used for years, the assurance that the Chinese leader is in "the best of health."

The only remaining reason for the strange goings-on in Peking of late is the power struggle between the Army and high-ranking Party officials intent on retaining revolutionary ideals.

Regardless of the outcome the signs are that the struggle will remain domestic in character. Chou En-lai has obviously gone from strength to strength and is able to persevere with his policy of intensifying relations with foreign countries.

There is thus reason to hope that China, the outsider among world powers, may one day bear its share of the burden of international affairs. The start that has been made is well known but ought not to be overestimated even now that we are a little clearer as to what has been going on in China of late.

Having for so long not been a party to the international game of give and take China will find it difficult to compromise on, say, the tricky issue of Taiwan should Peking gain admission to the United Nations.

In this context the domestic power struggle could well transcend the purely domestic level.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 October 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Some progress has been made at preliminary talks between Bonn and Prague

Some progress has been made in the third round of preliminary talks between this country and Czechoslovakia held at the Foreign Ministry in Prague during the first week in October.

Formal negotiations at government level now seem to be a more likely prospect even though the next round of talks, to be held in Bonn at the beginning of November, are termed a further preliminary.

It is by no means out of the question that this fourth round of preliminary talks will be the last. Both sides have certainly given the lie to impressions that they were preparing to take time over an improvement in relations.

From the word go the talks between this country and Czechoslovakia have been overshadowed by the treaties between Bonn and Moscow and Warsaw and by the negotiations between the two German states.

Yet even though the Bonn Federal government has talked in terms of an intrinsic link there is, unlike the negotiations with other Eastern Bloc countries, no direct connection between the outcome of the Bonn-Prague talks and further developments in Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

This makes the whole business less urgent and less up-to-the-minute. Secretary of State Frank of the Bonn Foreign Office's first visit to Prague was after the signature of the treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union.

His second visit to the Czech capital came after the Four-Power agreement on Berlin and Chancellor Willy Brandt's meeting with Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

At the second meeting in Bonn last May deadlock was reached because neither side was prepared to depart from its viewpoint on the controversial issue of the invalidity of the 1938 Munich Agreement.

Early this autumn Czechoslovakia could no longer escape the fact that it was running the risk of falling off the bandwaggon of Eastern European countries with bilateral problems to solve with the Federal Republic. It might even have lost touch altogether with Bonn's *Ostpolitik*.

Prague cannot afford to allow the entire *Ostpolitik* package to be signed, sealed and delivered without a solution to its own problems with Bonn having been reached.

What is more, a mutually acceptable solution to bilateral problems resulting from the Munich Agreement forms part of Bonn's declaration of intent linked to the Moscow Treaty.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Prague and Bonn must also have realised that as the 1973 general election looms on the horizon the terms of an agreement are unlikely to grow any better than the degree of agreement that can be achieved here and now.

These, then, will have been some of the reasons why the two sides agreed at the latest meeting in Prague to adopt a more pragmatic approach and refrain from a further exchange of opposing viewpoints both know the other will on no account abandon.

In the past it has looked very much as though the Czechs have been thinking in terms of a treaty to nullify the past while Bonn has had the future in mind. Now both sides appear to have adopted a more objective outlook and seem prepared to find an acceptable solution to the main problem, the Munich Agreement of 1938.

Evident optimism among members of the Federal Republic delegation after the third round of talks is doubtless due to the fact that it was agreed to deal first with the Munich Agreement and then go on to the allied questions of jurisdiction and property rights.

The Czechs had seemed intent on reversing this agenda and even talked in terms of reparations. The Bonn delegation feels the latest agreement represents progress. Secetary of State Paul Frank termed this procedural agreement a further step on a long road.

Emphasis on procedural matters would seem to make it appear likely that agreement in substance is already in the offing and that it is merely a matter of phrasing it in a manner satisfactory for both sides.

There are no hard and fast rules regarding a compromise formula in the event of the two sides agreeing to differ on whether and when the Munich Agreement is or was invalid.

This, perhaps, is why the talks appear to have grown more flexible. Herr Frank denied claims in Prague that the Federal government is prepared to accept without comment a unilateral statement on the validity of the Munich Agreement by the Czech government as part and parcel of a future treaty between the two countries.

It is hard to say whether this denial was intended merely not to let the cat out of the bag or Bonn is not prepared to accept a Czech statement without replying in kind.

What is more, it is doubtful whether the Czech government would be prepared to countenance a procedure of this kind even though Prague can hardly harbour hopes of a treaty confirming that the Munich Agreement was invalid from the word go.

In all probability the treaty will, like the treaty with Poland, consist of a preamble and four articles, the first of which will include such agreement on the main bone of contention as has been reached.

Article 1 would thus involve the Munich Agreement just as Article 1 of the treaty with Poland dealt with the Oder-Neisse line.

Whatever compromise is reached the third round of talks in Prague has created the impression that both sides are now determined to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

Angela Nacken

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 October 1971)

Nato deputy foreign ministers meet to discuss troop reductions

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Deputy Foreign Ministers of Nato countries, meeting in Brussels, have made the first specific move towards an undertaking that has been the subject of discussion for five years or so and will take at least a further five to conclude, according to expert opinion.

The undertaking is a mutual balanced force reduction in Eastern and Western Europe and the move will consist of a Nato envoy visiting the various Warsaw Pact capitals to sound out the view of the countries concerned on the idea of troop cuts.

As a country on the borderline between East and West the Federal Republic of Germany has a vital interest in both the success of some such arrangement and the details of such form as it is to take.

Bonn's *Ostpolitik* is also a form of security policy but security policy proper unquestionably involves disarmament.

Agreements on renunciation of the use of force to settle political disputes have been signed bilaterally with other countries. East-West troop cuts on the other hand call for multilateral negotiations conducted by the Western alliance.

Moscow would have preferred to negotiate with individual countries but Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of this country has made it clear to his Soviet opposite number Andrei Gromyko in New York that Bonn and other Nato countries have no such intentions.

The principle agreed between Brezhnev and Brandt in the Crimea, according to which military relaxation of tension must involve "no disadvantages for either side," must hold good for all stages of developments.

The probes, then, are to be conducted by outgoing Nato Secretary General Manlio Brosio of Italy not only in Moscow but also in Warsaw and doubtless one day in East Berlin.

Walter Scheel was well advised to point out to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York that reliability must be given preference over speed.

At the same time Secretary of State Frank made it clear in Brussels that this country intends to encourage rather than to delay relaxation of tension and disarmament in Central Europe.

He submitted to his Nato colleagues detailed proposals for the functions of manoeuvre observers and mutual controls. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 October 1971)

Unofficial demands in Bonn for a trade agreement with Moscow

Handelsblatt

It is suggested in Bonn that the Federal government ought not to agree to the formation of the joint commission negotiated between Willy Brandt and Leonid Brezhnev until a trade agreement has been signed between the two countries and an end put to the ad hoc situation that has obtained since the last agreement expired in 1963.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs arose because Moscow suddenly refused to reinclude West Berlin in the terms of the agreement, since when the lack of a trade agreement has been equally inconvenient for politicians and industrialists.

Industry has always regretted the lack of an agreement and together with the Federal government has since done it best to find a solution to the dilemma.

Now that the Four-Power agreement on Berlin has been negotiated a reasonable basis for agreement has been achieved, always providing, of course, that East Berlin does not delay implementation of the arduously negotiated Agreement ad infinitum.

It would, however, be wrong to place spectacular hopes in a trade agreement between Bonn and Moscow. Trade is still hampered by the relatively inflexible range of goods the Soviet Union is in a position to supply.

Fears in Bonn that a mixed bilateral commission might be set up prior to the signing of a trade agreement (the first round of talks on which has already been held in Bonn) are unfounded.

The practice so far in all treaties concluded between Bonn and Eastern European countries has been that the treaty must come first, not the commission. (Handelsblatt, 29 September 1971)

South Korea reviews relations with communist States

Since the announcement of President Nixon's intention to visit mainland China there have been clear indications that South Korea has been reviewing its rigid viewpoint on relations with Communist countries.

Seoul has grown flexible. In recent weeks trade relations with Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia (the last-named via Pakistan) have been established.

The Communist rulers of North Korea have been carefully following the course of events but had yet to reproach its co-ideologists in public for dealing with the South.

Pyongyang broke its silence on the occasion of the first visit to South Korea by a Soviet citizen, Igor Alexandrovich Neto, a football coach accompanying an Iranian team on an Asian tour.

The granting of a three-day visa to a football coach, one might think, is a fairly harmless move of no political significance. The North Koreans would not agree.

"Our people," KCNA, the North Korean news agency, growled, "are surprised by the visit of Soviet citizen Neto to South Korea and cannot imagine what prompted the Soviet Union to countenance this gesture."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 October 1971)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. – Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen.

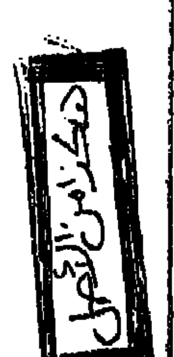
Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 220 12 56. Telex: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski, 56 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 8 –
Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review, a selection from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.



■ POLITICS

Barzel may lay Adenauer's ghost for the CDU



Have even the Christian Democrats now decided that the Adenauer era is past and gone? The men who were in at the birth of the Federal Republic and the christening of Basic Law are now taking a back seat.

Even if Ludwig Erhard, Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Gerhard Schröder still have a seat and a vote on the party presidium the old guard has been released from its duties and Rainer Candidus Barzel has taken over.

One does not have to look far to find a second-in-command. Franz Josef Strauss is waiting on the bylines, ready to stamp his brand of economic and finance policies on the Union parties. He, too, could provide for the CDU the strong man that so many right wingers have been looking for.

The Christian Democrats presented their party at the Saarbrücken conference as a political party like any other with their own personnel difficulties, insufficient contributions and a lack of among party members that was never lacking under the patriarchal leadership of Adenauer and Erhard.

If the CDU at Mainz two years ago was a party that was bitterly resentful at having been kicked out of power unjustly in its opinion, the party that was on show at Saarbrücken was one that was looking to the future and showing a determination to win back power. But the party had also recognised just how difficult this would be.

The new man at the top of the CDU tree, above all Rainer Barzel and Conrad Kraske must gain themselves a healthy reputation on the Opposition benches. This will be tough for them. Erich Ollenhauer wore himself to a shadow attempting the same thing.

Following the transfer of power in Bonn there came the transfer of power in the CDU. For some time it looked as though this would be accompnained by a far-reaching reform of the party.

But this political power, which with good reason prefers to call itself a "Union" rather than a party is once again relying on its former strength.

If it had set out to radically reform itself Helmut Kohl would have acceded to the leadership with a great majority. But the party rightly came to the conclusion that there is not that much to be reformed, that the middle-class prejudice against party politics did not allow for acting like the Social Democrats and so reforms were postponed.

One delegate from Swabia expressed this in these terms: "The party could not be reformed in a matter of two years anyway. And if we lose the 1973 elections we shall have at least twelve years at our disposal for reforming."

How else can this union of an economics council and social welfare committees, of men of the most diverse leanings ever be made into a unity if not by the common aim of winning back power.

The will to oust Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel by means of the voting slip is the tie that binds Rainer Barzel's band of men together.

Will they bury the hatchet? Will their leaders be able to conceal their own personal feelings?

If all three leading positions in the CDU, that of party boss, leader of the parliamentary party and that of candidate for the Chancellery are brought together in the person of one man will the party really speak with one voice?

There are quite a few people in Saarbrücken who have their doubts even though they gave Barzel their vote. The hopes of many Christian Democrats of coming to power again in two years' time are pinned not so much on the strength of their own party but on the mistakes they believe the, as they put it "socialist" government has made.

If the public opinion researchers in which the CDU trusts are correct then the half-time score for the Social Democrat government shows them lagging behind and the electorate is looking for an alternative. But many a time the CDU governments were losing at half time, yet still managed to end up victorious twenty-four months later.

The CDU can no more rely on its old faithfuls for their support than the party comrades. The Social Democrats have had enough painful experiences along these lines.

If the majority of the voters are to come out in favour of the Christian Democrats the party must throw in some original ideas of its own. But won't the electorate be asking: what exactly does Barzel want?

They will be clamouring to know what steps he intends to take and not simply what actions he will reject. This is the negative side of the confrontation, with the electorate having a far clearer idea of what the Opposition is opposed to rather than the alternative suggestions it would make for improvements. In this respect, too, the former Opposition paid a high price for its education.

Well, what does Barzel want? First of all "to get everything back in good order again" which in his opinion has been put out of order by the government. But even to the question of how he would react with regard to the East Bloc treaties his answer is unclear.

When the newly elected party leader wades into his political opponents the delegates receive this with thunderous applause. But will the voters, men and women alike, react in the same way and give him their vote of confidence?

The old guard has been relieved, but the Adenauer era lingers on inasmuch as the CDU/CSU wants to remain a party for the electorate, reforms have been put off until the cows come home or until the day after the next general election has been lost.

The slogan "It all depends on the Chancellor" is no longer plastered all over the CDU placard, but it still applies. But the newly elected leader is not yet even the candidate for the Chancellery. The pert little sister party in Bavaria wants to say a word on this issue even if it is nothing more startling than Yes. But it will not want to say its Yes until the spring. Nobody but Franz Josef Strauss is in any position to alter that.

Perhaps it is a good thing that right at the beginning of this term Rainer Barzel has realised that he must take account of the CSU. The man who wants to bring order back to the Federal Republic must restore order to the CDU/CSU.

This is no easy business and there are many heads to be counted. The way ahead for Barzel is difficult. Few people will feel sorry for him, but few will envy him. He strove with great determination for this office he has now taken over.

Fritz Richert

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 October 1971)
(Photo: Sven Simon)

New CDU chairman takes on a fearsome task

Twice Rainer Barzel failed to clear the bar. Now on his third jump he has reached the required height – the party chairmanship of the CDU. Everyone now knows that tomorrow or the day after Rainer Candidus Barzel will become the CDU/CSU's candidate for the Chancellorship.

Just how the delegates of the Christian Democrat party feel about this was made clear by their negative attitude towards Barzel's rival, Gerhard Schröder, and their positive statements about Barzel.

So, is this finally all-out victory for Barzel, who once stood for chairmanship of the party before and lost out to Ludwig Erhard? On that occasion when it came to nomination for the candidacy for the Chancellorship Barzel was then firmly rejected by the parliamentary party, coming a poor third behind Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Schröder too.

Whether Barzel's triumph is to be long-lived or not we shall see on the evening of the 1973 general elections. Barzel, himself, is well aware that he was playing for high stakes when he came out in favour of putting chairmanship of the party and candidacy for the Chancellery firmly in the hands of one person.

Putting all the responsibility in the hands of one man meant that one man would have to carry the can back if the CDU/CSU fails to achieve an absolute majority in 1973, which they will need to secure their return to the Palais Schaumburg.

This is what it is all about, and it is a manoeuvre that will prove extraordinarily difficult. More than a dozen times the tricky position in which the right-wing parties now find themselves was expounded at the party political conference in Saarbrücken and no bones were made about it.

Can Barzel do it?

This is basically the question that lay behind the long, lively, frank and fair discussion that went on about the leadership of the Christian Democrats.

Perhaps the task will be more difficult than Rainer Barzel with all his innate self-confidence and activism ever thought. He will need a degree of luck and not just the wholehearted backing of the CDU.

(Die Welt, 5 October 1971)

Right-wing gambles all on Rainer Candidus Barzel

Rainer Barzel really burnt his boats when he decided that he would stand for chairmanship of the Christian Democrats and as candidate for the Chancellorship at the same time. It was a risky game to play and Barzel came out of it triumphantly.

So the Chairman of the CDU parliamentary party is now also the party boss and if he does not in the near future also become the CDU/CSU's candidate for the Chancellery something is wrong with German domestic policies.

All this – Barzel's courage and the consequences the party drew from it – are impressive. But Barzel will only be hailed as the conquering hero when he has crowned his recent victory within the party with a triumph at the 1973 general elections.

It was clear that the Saarbrücken meeting intended to send Barzel out as their champion precisely to achieve this end.

Barzel must waste no time getting to work. If the departing party chairman, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, stated in Saarbrücken his opinion that the reorganisation of the party would be a Herculean task, then this same designation could also be applied to the preparations for the election battle and the business of presenting the CDU/CSU as a convincing alternative to the present government.

The next general election is far from being won yet, we were warned often enough at the party political conference. And it seems as though the party has taken this warning very seriously.

The CDU and its Bavarian sister party must in their own interests not postpone the election of their man for the Chancellorship for too long.

Elections to the Bundestag are often decided long before the electorate goes to the polls. The voter likes to know well in advance where he stands. Rainer Barzel will do well to avoid procrastination when it comes to getting in touch with Franz Josef Strauss.

Then Barzel will have to select his team. Now that the right-iwng parties no longer provide the Chancellor and since the SPD was so successful in 1969 with the stress it laid on teamwork the CDU has realised the value of talking of joint efforts and of recognising the need to spread the burdens, placing them on many shoulders.

This is all the more important since Barzel has so much to do, organising and delegating duties, that with all his talents he is overburdened.

There should be a kind of shadow cabinet. Precisely at this time of tension with regard to domestic and foreign policies the electorate would like to have a fair idea of who would be responsible for foreign policy and who would deal with economic affairs and finance in the event of a change of government.

Barzel gave an indication in Saarbrücken that he was toying with this idea. He should not allow himself to be distracted from his purpose.

The Christian Democrats are to be congratulated for deciding at Saarbrücken 65 to 25 in favour of Barzel. But this decision was another indication by the CDU of how it envisages itself first and foremost as a party for the electorate, as an association for the election

Continued on page 5

■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

IG Metall changes its course, but fear still surrounds its ideology

Otto Brenner, the powerful man in the powerful Metalworkers Union, IG Metall, thought the world had gone mad on the day when his speech was meant to form the climax of his organisation's congress in Wiesbaden.

Twice he told delegates that certain members of the union were obviously not going to let themselves be convinced by arguments.

What had happened? The opposition within the union had switched to a policy of all-out attack at the decisive point of the congress when delegates had to decide whether to continue supporting Concerted Action or to pull out of this scheme uniting government, management and trade unions.

Brenner's repeated arguments in favour fell on deaf ears. Speaker after speaker from the extremist group brought out the old stereotyped argument that Professor Schiller's round table was merely a tool of the ruling classes, the industrial bosses and the government.

These attacks were not only a criticism of Concerted Action but were also a vote of no-confidence in the union leadership. Brenner said that a wedge was being driven into the movement. But in the final vote he had a surprisingly large majority in support of his views.

The whole affair illustrates the current situation of this trade union. The Metalworkers Union changed its course when the present coalition government was set up.

Earlier attacks against Christian Democrat-led governments always bore witness to the union's deep mistrust of the State. Otto Brenner was the hero of the extreme wing.

But the current government with its Social Democratic leadership is supported by the union. The warnings of the Chancellor and his Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance are being taken seriously.

Brenner's policy is now to maintain loyalty towards the State. Economic considerations are suddenly playing a role in the union as economic difficulties could prove an embarrassment to this government.

Brenner as a Social Democrat wants to avoid this. The extremism he so often used to whip up in the past is now to be kept tightly in rein.

But that is his problem. Many members do not realise why union policy has changed. "Otto, we don't understand you any more," one delegate stated agressively and his words could be echoed through the ranks.

Extremist groups, Communists and their sympathisers flourish in this mood of doubt surrounding the union leader. They are hard at work and are obviously successful. At no other congress up to now have they had such a respectable following. As many as a third of the delegates declared their solidarity with this group at times.

Brenner's authority and reputation were of decisive help to him in his difficult change of course. But what will happen if he resigns in three years time and a new leader has to establish his reputation and influence in this union of members with widely varying views? This question gives cause for concern.

Many of the statements made at the congress, particularly by Brenner, make it plain that the change in the union's social and economic views is at the moment only skin-deep. It is no more than a skilful move on the chess-board of Social Democratic strategy.

Brenner and many of his colleagues are real democrats but they have never wanted to accept the fact that free enterprise is part of a free political system.

As the union continues to view far-reaching social reforms as indispensable and reforms of this type would have a decisive effect on the economic system, it can be supposed that it wants a radical reform of industry and the economy.

Brenner has recognised the efficiency of the free market economy but he does see clear disadvantages in the system including the profit motive and the inability to make allowances for the overall economic requirements.

He therefore ignores the fact that the efficiency of free enterprise depends on the profit motive among other factors and does not recognise that all social questions such as the distribution of wealth, holidays, education, security and conservation are impossible to solve without this efficiency.

Expressions of principle at the congress show the extent to which a change in policy was resolved at short notice to help the government. The change in attitude was not prompted by questions of conscience.

The adoption of a resolution that key industries and monopolies should be nationalised confirms this belief and arouses new fears. No other trade union has ever taken such a clearly extreme stand at such an important level on a central issue like nationalisation.

The fact that such a powerful organisation does not want revolution no longer has a tranquillising effect when this is taken into consideration. The union must be asked what it views as the aims and limits of the proposed reforms and changes.

It must still be feared that the missionary zeal for improvements practically uninfluenced by economic expertise would cause the downfall of private enterprise and block once and for all the source of progress.

When it is seen how Otto Brenner, the energetic helper of the Social Democratic government, has to defend himself against the open and subversive attacks of extremist visionaries and conspirators, the further development and future changes of course of this union can only be awaited with baited breath.

Ernst Günter Vetter

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 October 1971)

Otto Brenner outlines his views on future trade union policy

One delegate at the IG Metall Congress claimed that the workers at the Voigtländer works, Brunswick, should have occupied the premises and continued to run the concern on their own as soon as the news had come through that the Carl Zeiss camera-firm planned to pull out.

This delegate was one of the metalworkers' union members who considered an hour of action to the better than ten hours of Concerted Action.

But how are workers to occupy a factory and continue production once it has become uneconomic? The people urging action and revolution never ask this question.

But this group forms a dwindling minority among union members. At its congress in Wiesbaden the metalworkers union approved a social services programme that gave a clear answer to the question how.

People expecting words of revolution to be uttered as soon as a trade union member opens his mouth to formulate demands in the social sphere would have been disappointed by the arguments put forward by Otto Brenner in his statement of the principles of trade union policy in the future.

"We live in a society where, sociologically, there are still classes," Brenner said. "In this society of ours there is still injustice, exploitation, and unfair distribution of power and property, unequal chances in life and many other contradictions that must be remedied."

Analysing modern industrial society, he said, "Basically personal performance counts for less than material success . . . It is wrong to believe that our society can fulfil all its expectations as long as smoke continues to pour from our factory chimneys and as long as investment and profit continue to rise along with production."

These views are not new. But the union has put them forward at a time when people have been shocked into awareness by the increasing destruction of the environment and will be able to recognise the truth of this example at least.

"It is not true that private and general interests in our economic system normally harmonise with one another. Otherwise things would not be getting too much for us today," Brenner stated and who is to disagree with him?

At the press conference following his speech Brenner was faced with the argument of the advocates of a liberal market economy who are doubtlessly not unaware of the present shortcomings of the system but look upon it as the lesser evil.

Will the efficiency of the market economy — which Brenner does not deny — be retained, these economists ask, when the principle of private profit and private enterprise is no longer the stimulus of economic life? Brenner's answer was near-sensational. "I oppose exclusiveness," he said.

If there is need of further confirmation of his opposition to revolutionaries sitting in an ivory tower remote from reality, then his remark that the 1848-style for pushing through social reforms shows that Otto Brenner is planted firmly on the ground of the democratic political system.

Management too will have to recognise that the demands for more worker participation and a fairer distribution of wealth do not come from a group aiming to destroy the existing free social order.

These demands must be discussed objectively as a possible factor in a reformed society in the Federal Republic unless of course management wishes to adopt a clear stance in the class struggle by defending existing positions of power regardless of society as a whole with whose interests industrialists have been able to identify themselves up to now.

Union demands for a reform of land ownership laws and changes in policy concerning taxes and monopolies are in complete accordance with the public interest.

Increasing industrial concentration and the increasing possibility of dominating a market alone or in agreement with the few other competitiors remaining in the relevant sector lead to social changes that must provoke reactions.

The realisation of the shortcomings of our social system is too wid espread and the arguments too well-founded to be countered with the simple adage that what is good for industry is good for the whole community.

Industrialists will have to draw up a picture of social policy based on the public interest, one that consists of more than a mere addition of social service contributions and payments towards the employee's accumulation of capital wealth.

Monopolist agreements and the fight of industrial lobbies against every law involving any cost increases, however much in the public interest they may be, are not arguments that are likely to convince people.

Georg Heller

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 October 1971)

Metalworkers applaud Brandt's policies

This year's IG Metall Congress in Wiesbaden deserves particular attention and not only because it is the assembly of delegates belonging to the largest trade union in the world.

On the very first day of the congress there were indications, in Willy Brandt's speech at least, that the friendly though tense relationship between the unions and the SPD/FDP government would continue unchanged even if the economic situation in the Federal Republic slumped further.

That does not exclude criticism in specific cases but it seems as if there will be no real clash of fronts.

Chancellor Brandt himself gave the reason for the relatively good relationship between the present government and the Trades Union Federation (of which the metalworkers union provides a third of the membership).

He assured delegates that as far as government influence was concerned there would be no stabilisation to the disadvantage of employees. This brought him applause if only because the trade unionists had occasionally gained a different impression from Karl Schiller.

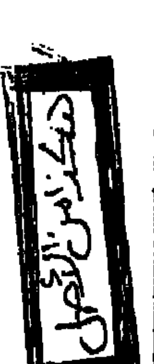
Chancellor Brandt also employed real psychological skill in calling on Congress to subject political clashes to close examination and not allow the experiences of the past to be forgotten. Trade unionists, especially the metalworkers, have long thought of themselves as the guardians of democracy.

The metalworkers have often proved that hard wage fights also have their place in a democracy and few people will deny that.

It is however doubtful whether they should go so far in the coming wage negotiations as deputy leader Loderer who has said that any move to intimidate the union or commit to a policy of *partnership* would be condemned to failure from the very outset.

The Metalworkers Union too needs partners in its wage negotiations and in the implementation of its political aims.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 September 1971)



ARMED FORCES

New commanders appointed to the Army and the Navy

Not all Bundeswehr reshuffles pass off so unspectacularly as the recent changes at the top of the army and navy chiefs. The two commanders — Albert Schnez and Gert Jeschonnek — left their posts without the least resentment towards the political leadership and their immediate employers, Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt.

Their replacements — Major General Ferber and Rear-Admiral Heinz Kühnle — were deputy commanders and not just unknown upstarts who had shot to the top.

This calm atmosphere might not have been expected, especially in the case of former Army commander Albert Schnez who was the target of criticism more than once during his career with the armed forces.

In the summer of 1967 the Dutch left-wing prevented Schnez's rise into the NATO High Command by sowing the seeds of doubt in the mind of NATO Supreme Commander General Lemnitzer.

Schnez also attracted the anger and mistrust of broad sections of the West German public towards the end of 1969 when he issued his study on the internal order of the armed forces.

This study was the downfall of some of

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Schnez's co-authors but Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt supported Schnez even if this clever move has not always brought him satisfaction since.

This can be read from Schmidt's words of farewell to Schnez at Sigmaringen. "Schnez did not always make it easy for me or for himself," the Minister of Defence admitted.

Schnez will now tread in the footsteps of a number of other high Bundeswehr officers and took over the chairmanship of the Association of Military Technology.

His post of Army commander was taken over on 1 October by Major-General Ferber, a highly intelligent officer with a Classical education, born, like Schnez, during the First World War (1914) and with Wehrmacht experience.

Ferber was a company commander before the start of the Second World War. In 1943 this son of a Wiesbaden officer entered the organisational department of the General Staff.

After the war Ferber was first of all employed in industry until 1951 when he became the adviser on staff planning at the Blank Bureau, the forerunner of the present Ministry of Defence.

Ferber soon showed special qualifications and interests predestining him for a post abroad, He has been a member of Bonn's European Defence Community delegation in Paris, he has been a military adviser in the United States and studied at the NATO Defense College in Paris in 1958. Between 1964 and 1967 Ferber was head of the international planning staff of the NATO Military Committee in Washington.

Ferber's career includes various appointments to military commands, but it is less these than his international activities and international reputation that have stamped the image of the new Army commander.

In many ways the change in the Navy reveals a diametrically-opposed picture. Vice-Admiral Gert Jeschonnek was a man like Ferber who for many years represented the Federal Republic on the NATO commands.

During his four years as Commander of the Navy Jeschonnek tried to make up the leeway that his branch of the armed services lagged behind the other branches as regards armament techniques.

A large part of this long-term work is still lying on Jeschonnek's desk and will cause his successor no end of headaches and irritation.

Rear-Admiral Heinz Kühnle is more a marine technologist than a naval strategist and because of this he is certainly the right man for the job.

He was born a landlubber in Duisburg in 1915 and joined the navy on leaving school as an engineering officer candidate. He was first attached to submarines and at the end of the Second World War he was head of an officer cadet group at the naval college in Mürwik, Flensburg.

An officer with technical training, Kühnle did not find it hard to return to civilian life. Until 1956 he was the marine construction adviser to the Schleswig-Holstein provincial government, the employee of a steel firm on the Rhine and a partner in a large exporting company.

Kühnle was attracted back to the Navy in 1956. He ended up at the Naval College in Mürwik where he had been before the War. His Bundeswehr career was rapid and he became deputy commander of the navy two years ago.

Like Schnez, Kühnle too incurred people's wrath this spring. After a controversial demand for extra allowances by the naval aircraft pilots Kühnle compared them with soldiers of the old calibre. His scepticism concerning the institution of the armed forces envoy and his doubts as to the efficacy of the right of petition to the Minister led to a number of young naval officers disputing his suitability for higher commands. His new post will show whether they were right.

It is not however to be expected that Helmut Schmidt will voluntarily saddle himself with other Schnezes. Both Ferber and Kühnle should fit the Defence Minister's ideas of leadership.

Sten Martenson

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 September 1971)

Right-wing gambles on Rainer Barzel

Continued from page 3

of a *candidate* for the Chancellery, or better still of a Chancellor.

Certainly the CDU likes to give guarantees that it has outgrown this concept dating from the Adenauer era. But if the party had been more concerned with itself, its structure, its organisation and its party apparatus it would have given greater support to Helmut Kohl in Saarbrücken, Or it might not have even let it come to a confrontation between Barzel and Kohl.

It would have tried at an earlier date to make the best of the talents of both men, which could have led to Kohl becoming the leader of the party and Barzel the candidate for the Chancellorship.

Without doubt there is lot to be said for putting both these positions in the hands of one man as has now happened. In Britain, for exaaple it is a matter of course that the leader of the party in power will also be the Prime Minister.

But the West German Christian Democrats are not the British Conservatives whose membership and organisation has been growing and developing over more than one hundred years.

It is necessary only to listen to the situation reports of Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Bruno Heck to see where the mistakes are being made.

In Saarbrücken the party as opposed to the parliamentary party was neglected, this all the more so since the leader of the party, who is at the same time the leader of the Opposition, will have to take into consideration the interests of the Christian Social Union in all he says and does.

The situation is as Professor Biedenkopf described it in the Saar capital — on this occasion it was not possible to make a totally wrong nor totally right decision.

This experiment may be successful thanks to the numerous talents that are Rainer Barzel's. But Barzel, himself, is now in the spotlight for at least two years, All eyes and right-wing hopes are pinned on him.

Heinz Murmann

(Handelsblatt, 6 October 1971)

Strength of armed forces to be increased gradually

Karl-Wilhelm Berkhan, the Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, stated in an interview on Bavarian radio that the armed forces would gradually increase in number until they reached a total strength of 490,000.

This step would, he said, keep the effective everyday service strengths of the Bundeswehr companies at the necessary numerical level. That was not always the case today.

Berkhan stated that twenty per cent more conscripts could be called up when the period of service was reduced. That would mean 230,000 to 240,000 conscripts being called up every year instead of the present figure of 195,000. The shorter service period could be introduced at the end of 1972.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 24 September 1971)

Bundeswehr takes a keen look at its medical facilities

The medical officer's image is changing. The medical officer of the future will treat not only soldiers but the whole population, including women and children, in the event of disaster.

This multiple role, the central importance of medical work and the effort to keep up with latest research developments will be the duties of the medical officer of the future.

The Armed Forces are thus making their contribution towards integrating the Army into society. This trend has been unmistakeable over the years and can be witnessed in the 1970 White Paper.

There it is stated, "Closer cooperation with the civilian sector is aimed at to increase the efficiency and attractiveness of the medical service. There should be opportunity to run specialist military wards in civilian hospitals and to treat more civilian patients in Bundeswehr establishments."

The armed forces sick bays, at present called *Lazarette*, will be renamed Bundeswehr hospitals, showing the public that these establishments are no different from the comparable civilian hospitals of the 600, 400 or 200-bed size with all the equipment necessary for modern diagnosis and treatment.

Writing in the *Defence Policy Information for Politics and Press*, Dr Daerr of the General Staff, since April 1969 head of the Bundeswehr health service, added that the Bundeswehr hospitals will treat more civilians than was previously the case, especially the dependents of servicemen.

Expanding the service will take the substance from the criticism that the work of a medical officer as a practising doctor is too narrow and one-sided as most of his patients come from a group of basically healthy young men.

Ernst Müller-Hermann, a member of the Bundestag and the CDU/CSU's traffic expert recently suggested that army medical orderlies should be used even if accidents involve only civilians.

His suggestion was received with open arms. The Bundeswehr is prepared to take this work upon itself and has often been used to help in this way.

Civilian service

The armed force have often provided transport for the critically ill or seriously injured and has often rescued civilians stranded at sea or in the mountains especially when suitable civilian transport was not available in time or in the desired number.

Whole units of the armed forces have been used in times of disaster but it is difficult to organise this for accidents of lesser scale. Both doctors and orderlies are in short supply.

Since it was set up there have always been considerable shortcomings in the Bundeswehr's health service, Conscripts can only be used in the rarest of cases as they leave the armed forces after serving their eighteen months.

A medical orderly usually sits his examinations after a training period of four years. He also needs to be acquainted with specialised technical equipment of use in medicine.

There are also 1,400 doctors too few. But the post of army doctor has become more attractive since the Bundeswehr has guaranteed that it will train all active medical officers and all those longer-term medical officers who sign on for a few years longer so that they can become specialists.

At present there are eleven Bundeswehr hospitals with some 2,500 beds. Three more hospitals are currently under construction.

Work on a 600-bed hospital will start in Ulm in 1972. When finished it will be integrated into the university as a research hospital. A similar scheme is planned in Munich and could also be adopted in other university towns.

Dr Daerr believes that this type of academic Bundeswehr hospital will also help increase the attraction of a medical career in the armed forces.

Hospitals of this type will specialise on emergency cases following accidents, on cases of burns and scalding and on patients suffering from shock. Labour medicine and the special demands of aero-space travel, shipping and sport will also be part of these hospitals' duties.

There could be close cooperation with the civilian sector if, on top of this, civilian hospitals also agree to accept the military specialist wards mentioned in the White Paper.

Wilhelm Gradmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 September 1971)

■ **THE ARTS**

Böll's election to PEN presidency may be its salvation

It is not only men of letters who are concerned about what goes on within the PEN club, the association of poets, essayists and novelists.

The failure of poets and thinkers has often left nations teetering on the brink of an abyss. The history of the German branch of PEN before and during the Nazi era is but one interesting example.

In times of crisis the international PEN organisation has always been a bastion of liberty. If today PEN itself is in a crisis, no one should look on with indifference.

This year PEN celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. The jubilee congress in Dublin marked the climax of a long-smouldering crisis, reflecting a world torn between East and West.

But if appearances are not deceptive it could also go down in PEN history as a turning-point and as a new attempt to gain influence over power and the powerful by means of the cerebral in life.

"PEN is an international nation. Every member, whatever country he comes from, is a citizen of this nation," Heinrich Böll proclaimed after being elected international president at the Dublin congress.

These words represent a programme, though not the real situation. Böll's programme is the same as that of the founders of PEN when they set up the organisation in 1921.

Overcoming the hatred between nations incited in the First World War, the founders drew up a charter that is certainly one of the most humane manifestos ever to have been issued.

But like many other programmes meant to improve the lot of humanity, this charter has all too frequently remained as

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

no more than just words printed on paper.

There is a clear discrepancy between the charter and the situation as it is fifty years later. The charter obliges members to fight any violation of the freedom of expression and maintains the ideal of humanity living in peace in its own world.

PEN today is nothing less than a world of its own and it has to deal more than ever with the suppression of the right to freely express opinions in various countries.

Careful consideration is always given to existing conditions. This is politically understandable but nonetheless a slap in the face of the charter.

The Israeli branch for example invited the organisation to hold a congress in Israel in 1973. But doubts were immediately expressed about the Middle East situation as if the PEN club were in reality the United Nations.

The Lebanon then made a counter-proposal. One delegate claims that the Lebanon was asked to do this so that both motions could be rejected. Turkey was then encouraged to step in. The 1973 Congress will now take place in Istanbul.

The Greek branch was unable to send a delegation to Dublin. The resolution it drew up was read out at the Dublin congress and was from beginning to end a plea for help.

But did all the delegates want to hear it? Are all writers individuals who are able to combine to form one "nation"? Do not all too many of them think of themselves as ambassadors of the ideology prevailing in their own country?

What has become of the Czech branch? Its voice has not been heard since August 1968.

If the Soviet Union now feels that the time has come to join PEN it would have to be given sixteen votes because of the various literatures of the Soviet Republics. But this would decidedly shift the balance between East and West.

"One world . . ." It is little wonder that there is growing displeasure in PEN circles concerning the text of a charter that is well-intentioned but appears illusory when compared with the true situation.

Even before he was elected Heinrich Böll headed a Dutch-West German commission alongside the Dutch PEN President Dinaux to draw up a new charter to be presented at the jubilee congress, one that made allowances for a "changed world". But things did not get as far as this and the general discussion on the subject was postponed.

But work on the charter whose spirit is to be retained while making allowances for the changed sociological, technical and economic conditions has shown that it is not this manifesto that needs reform.

It is the eighty PEN centres with their thousand members throughout the world that need reform. The charter is significant but necessarily adhered to. PEN membership must not be looked upon as a social distinction. This club was conceived as an assembly of courageous men and women who, regardless of where they live, are prepared to swim against the tide. They must be united in questions of humanity and freedom.

If this is so difficult to achieve has PEN still got any meaning? Anyone asking a question like this has never experienced a dictatorship or forgotten what it means.

Free-thinking writers living in countries suffering under dictatorship look upon PEN as a light in their darkness. They are not weary of PEN.

This weariness is more obvious in democratic countries where the liberties are such a matter of course that they seem to become boring.

Many people do not understand what PEN means to writers behind the many iron curtains in the world. They do not see the spark of hope ignited by the news of Heinrich Böll's election as international president.

Böll does not view the tension between East and West as a mere intellectual skirmish. In his life and work he arbitrates between the two sides without bias – even the East German delegate granted him this.

Böll is not an easy-going person. PEN will not be easy-going under his presidency and that may prove its salvation.

Wilhelm Unger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 September 1971)

Children's book exhibition in Duisburg

Writers of children's books will meet their young readers in Duisburg between 26 November and 5 December this year. The city has invited fifteen successful authors of children's books, including James Krüss, Ottfried Prüssler, Willfried Blücher and Heinrich Maria Denneborg, to an exhibition of children's books at which they will read from their works.

The Duisburg exhibition will be the biggest of its type in the Federal Republic and will allow visitors to see two thousand children's books published since the war. All can still be bought in bookshops.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971)

Publishers propose writers' pensions

Publishers at this year's Book Fair in Frankfurt (14 to 19 October) will be able to review a plan for a pension scheme for retired authors drawn up by the Fair's Publishers Committee.

It was announced in Frankfurt that the details of the scheme do not need to be concluded yet but it is already common knowledge that authors will applaud the proposition of joining the State-run old age pensions scheme.

A special fund is also planned to collect a proportion of the authors' income and an equal contribution from the publishers.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 September 1971)

Cabaret-artist Dieter Hildebrandt quits frightened of getting stale

Dieter Hildebrandt, the quick-talking artist, script-writer and member of the *Lach- und Schiessgesellschaft*, has announced that he is to pull out of this Munich cabaret group he helped to found fifteen years ago.

Forty-four-year-old Hildebrandt is the main driving force behind this irrepressible team. Explaining his departure intended for 1973, he states, "We have become too wordy, we have lost a bit of our format. My scripts have become prone to fatty degeneration. Things are starting to become routine."

Hildebrandt is leaving because, to use his own words, he does not want to become the "employee or superannuated member of an institution".

One of the most clever, free-spoken and popular men in the field of political cabaret is throwing in the towel as he sees himself faced by the terrible necessity of becoming a parody of himself in future cabaret programmes.

To be thought of as a reliable brand article with a guarantee of quality and form is a terrible burden for a man of cabaret who must always be vital and up-to-date.

Many friends and critics of the *Lach- und Schiessgesellschaft* and many television viewers have found that the company has long been relying on the popularity resulting from Hildebrandt's scripts.

Visiting the crowded Schwabing bar where they are based has long been a must for any businessman or theatre-lover passing through the city of Munich. The fine, tailor-made perfection of the team's programme has become a culinary sight for tourists.

The shows last for a year or more, some of them losing their effect as time drags on. But visitors can always admire the physical and mental fitness of a group disproving the old show-business adage that cabarets die young.

Hildebrandt now wants to pull out of the ensemble. In 1973 he plans to go on tour with Helmut Duna's theatrical company, playing the lead role in Felicien Marceau's *Manager*.

With the rather sweeping statement "Hildebrandt is the greatest, it's not very pleasant standing on stage without him," the young Horst Jüssen too announced that he would resign. This only adds to the evidence that it was Hildebrandt's polemic and artistic dynamism that kept the successful team in form.

Producer Sammy Drechsel feels remarkably helpless in view of Hildebrandt's departure that was tactfully delayed until the end of 1972, the year of the Munich Olympics.

He believes that there have been no good targets for the cabaret's attacks since the Brandt government took over. This is why the team has grown tired, he claims.

This situation is almost ripe for cabaret. We would not want to commit the ensemble to the present Opposition course and it would be ridiculous if cabaret artists suddenly followed a party line and sang hymns of praise to the domestic and foreign policy of our coalition government. This would be a strange interpretation of the term political cabaret.

Instead, Drechsel will probably build up the team into what Hildebrandt wanted to avoid – an institution. It is understandable that he is now looking for a scapegoat without wanting to attack his old friend Hildebrandt.

Ingrid Seidenfaden

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1971)



Members of Dieter Hildebrandt's team from the left Achim Strietzel, Horst Jüssen, Ursula Noack, Jürgen Scheller and Hildebrandt (Photo: dpa)

■ **THE ARTS**

At last Munich comes alive to contemporary art

Munich, which likes to think of itself as the secret capital of the Federal Republic, has not to date been able to back up this claim in the field of awareness of contemporary art.

As far as the latest art moves were concerned Munich was always considered provincial, and had long been overtaken by centres such as Cologne, Düsseldorf and Berlin when it came to exhibitions of contemporary art.

Art critics took the recalcitrant Bavarian city sternly to task, accusing it of being too opinionated and far too [illegible] on its own deep-rooted traditions. The Bavarian capital was, they said, satisfied to let its fame and renown rest on the kudos it had gained generations ago.

But now the autumn art salon which was opened recently has come like a breath of fresh air blowing away the Munich cobwebs. The initiative that was provided by the problematical and unsuccessful art market on the Jakobsplatz was continued and the solution that was found to the problem was: open the doors to the public!

Communication!

The organisers, namely the Freie Münchner und Deutsche Künstlerschaft, challenged 109 artists, including many from the outside world to come up with something and they provided a jury, the members of which were strictly limited.

Dissemination of information, ideas, techniques – these are the new and not-so-new magic formulae that are being applied to the Munich programme.

The "Vernissage" – on the evening before the *Oktoberfest* began, can be noted as an initial success. About 3,000 people rolled up for this, which is considerably more than tend to come to the official *Grosse Münchner Kunstausstellung*.

All around you could hear comments such as "about time too" and "better than the Grosse Münchner at any rate!"

For *those* who were hungry for information and ready to embark on discussions there was a telephone booth on which many of the artists exhibiting had inscribed their names and telephone numbers. This could be seen perhaps as a symptom of the much desired closing of the gap between the art producer and the art consumer.

The concept of the exhibition was the work of Otto Dressler. The emphasis was on action works, offering among other things electronic-plastic musical experiments and audio-visual pieces.

Dressler calls himself a *Verfremder* (alienator) and is the inventor of *Sitz* or *Besitz* (seat or possession) pictures. This exhibition laid emphasis on berths, in German *Kojen*, though for the purposes of the exhibition it had been alienated to *Koyen*.

Otto Dressler contributed to the exhibition a pair of gigantic cushions decorated with medals which had been placed on the roof of a house by means of photo-montage. These are supposed to bring to our attention the burden of traditions.

But this look back at the past is only intended as a warning. Otto Dressler is not aiming at the Utopian demolition of this, Munich's largest exhibition centre.

His aim is far more to compensate for the old disaster with his concept, to pump in some fresh blood. These bombastic columns are after all the most boring in the whole of Munich.

Agitation – not on the street, but by means of art; alarming critical faculties, an appeal to the critical consciousness and feelings of solidarity.

H. P. Zimmer, for example, presents with the aid of a few Dubuffetisch structural elements an anonymous group of men: "Freundliche brasilianische Häftlinge in gut geschnittenen Anzügen" (friendly Brazilian prisoners in well-tailored suits) and extends the pictures into the third dimension around torture equipment and plastic bombs.

Damage to the environment is made visible. Naujok shows us the spiritual freezing of the world around us by the world of technological equipment and the way the mass media make living idylls amorphous.

Even the old realisation that style has something to do with morality and kitsch is something to do with immorality is taken up as a theme at the Munich exhibition. That large Munich store which considered it was being flattered and honoured to be able to exhibit at the *Haus der Kunst* and gladly lent a living-room suite for the purpose, has, without realising it embarked on a piece of anti-advertising against itself and the dubious and misplaced culture of mod living.

In other *Koyen* the visitor to this exhibition can look in at workshops and follow working procedures. He can form his own judgment and opinions. Perhaps by watching the sculptress-in-metal Irma Hühnerfauth who manufactures vibratory objects, taking her inspiration from Haese. Or by studying the printer Christoph Rehbach, who in his absence has put himself on exhibition in the form of a doll.

The most important part of the whole conception of this exhibition in the action work, which in fact only takes place on certain evenings on the boards of a small stage. This developed the typical atmosphere from the vernissage onwards with a mixture of advertising, brightly coloured pop or fairground effects reminiscent of the Wies'n, where the *Oktoberfest* is held, not to mention hocus-pocus, blood and tears. All this was acoustically set off by Schmidt-Vahlensiek's electronic improvisations and the foghorn tones of synthetic sound.

Heinz Dunkelgod from Hamburg, a travelling salesman in art, unpacked from his case rubber things which he gradually and dramatically blew up as a monument to banality; what he called *ars pneumatica* (didn't the Ancient Greeks consider *pneuma* to be the Holy Ghost?)

Dieter Rieck built up an army first-aid post while Edward Kienholz was of a different calibre, from the point of view of the creative alienation of his material too!

The most gripping exhibitor was Bruno Demattio of Stuttgart. He was like a white-clad hippy priest and wizard and from time to time during his action work he threw a handful of dry-ice pieces into large water-filled glass cylinders in which roses and algae, leeks and red cabbage, oranges and onions began to "cook", dancing up and down in the boiling water. This captivated the audience and, even if it was meant to represent a kitchen full of poisoned food and point out the dangers, fascination and horror melted into one another.

What bounds are placed on artistic creation if the artist happens to know a bit of chemistry! Water, dry-ice and glass baubles – these are Demattio's new materials and his results have to be taken seriously. He has the colour effect at his fingertips and the bright colours are moved and extended through the distorting effect of the water.

Demattio's action work and the blue and white, mechanically inflated and gently moved plastic objects by Joseph Apportin from Hamelin enjoyed the greatest success.

It is such a great pity that their works are so ephemeral, that all is over so quickly, that is is all so fragile. "Please do not touch," Apportin wrote underneath his objects and he was right to say so.

It is to be expected that this conversion of the artistic scene in favour of modernity and social criticism often entails a divergence from art and its specific problems, not to mention its specific secrets.

The aura of artisticness pales, criticism is struck dumb and the road from the book to the periodical is taken. The question remains whether one still has the choice of seeing a recharging of the accumulators with new content.

In the catalogue, it is true, Gerhard Baumgärtel has published a glowing apologia for the tableau, which is directed against the theories of Hofmann, but there can be no doubt that at this exhibition pictures and plastic art play merely a secondary role forming just a framework.

The Constructivists are waiting with a tightly-knit ensemble, and likewise the group of the Independents and the young Secession, who have been influenced by Surrealism.

Important conclusions with regard to uncertainty in this sphere can be drawn from two plastic ensembles by Ladner and Guglhör, which come between Academism and Abstract – as if these were the alternatives! – and make those who view them a partner in their perplexity.

Another one of the Independents is Günter Dollhop who, in Botero style, makes it his business to pour irony on and torpedo Olympian sporty presentation.

There is no need to dwell on the other paintings and drawings which are often no better than average.

As for the catalogue – this is a mishmash of loose prints that are not well organised nor even in alphabetical order! The next by Baumgärtel is not a foreword, in fact it approximates more to an afterthought.

The rubric *Das Ende des Tafelbildes* (the end of the tableau) is misleading. Much of what is written in the catalogue is in that unbearable high-falutin' jargon which is becoming accepted more and more.

The cause would be better served if the artists could bring themselves to decide that the production of such a catalogue should be left to a non-artist! But this objection is not intended to detract from the autumn salon.

Ursula Binder-Hagelstange

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 September 1971)

Kassel prepares for *documenta 5*

It has been announced that the international art exhibition *documenta 5* will definitely take place in Kassel towards the end of June 1972. The announcement was made by the supervisory board of the *documenta* Society established in the city of Kassel and the Federal state of Hesse.

According to the *documenta* general secretary, Dr Harald Szeemann, speaking at a press conference *documenta 5* will give as wideranging as possible a view of popular modern art of today from all over the world.

The exhibition will cost in all 3,300,000 Marks to put on. The Federal state of Hesse and the city of Kassel will each subsidise it to the extent of 600,000 Marks. Bonn it to provide a further 700,000 Marks. The remainder of the money will come from entrance fees and the sale of the catalogue as well as private subsidies.

However, the original concept of the exhibition has had to be modified for reasons, of economy. Nevertheless apart from popular religous art, paintings by the mentally sick and pornography the exhibition should take in Kitsch and Utopian art.

In addition to this the artistic tendencies of political propagandists and modern socialist realism should be on show.

According to Herr Szeemann about sixty per cent of the artistic works from all over the world wanted for this exhibition have been promised and agreements have been signed for them.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 September 1971)

Sculptor Ulrich Beier's works shown in Hamburg

Ulrich Beier was born in 1928 in Flensburg and since 1948 this sculptor has been living in Hamburg. He is not one of those sculptors who derive their inspiration from the materials and tools of their trade and only in the course of their work of creation decide how the finished product is to turn out.

Beier, it would appear, already has a clear idea or at least an inkling of what his completed work is to before he starts modelling it.

He weighs up the expression of the content of his creation and his sculptures have a tendency, despite their sculptural effect, towards a two-dimensional effect which is at one and the same time consumptive and picturesque.

On many occasions they force the observer to stare them in the face, whether in the form of a mythical epitaph in which spider's-web-like structures are embedded, whether in the form of the sheet-like flat plastics unburdened by many notches and cutouts or whether in the physiognomical creations.

Despite a certain closeness to Moore's heads these are an unmistakeable self-willed contribution on the part of this artist. Hollow forms do not in this case take in the light that is modelled with them, but contrast with the nothingness. They reduce the rustic figures – such as for instance *Das Brautpaar* (the engaged couple) – to archaic types, to mummified shells.

But even in full three-dimensional plastics Beier throws doubt on the individual. His narrow double heads grow together like Siamese twins. It is precisely the levelling off of all outstanding points and indentations in the head that rob it of all individual spiritual condition. And the Cyclops eye set in each twin looks out inhumanly, timeless and without affection.

Beier's remarkable work is on show at the Hamburg gallery in the district of Flottbek.

Ulrich Beier first drew attention to his work when he was in Schleswig-Holstein and exhibited at Federal state shows. His works were included at a number of exhibitions, in 1954 in the Landesmuseum Schloss Gottorf, in 1962 in the Flensburg Municipal Museum together with Peter Kleinschmidt, from Lübeck, and earlier this year in conjunction with works by Carl Lambertz and Maria Reese in Schloss Kiel. In addition there are the five bronzes in the fountain at Schloss Kiel, which he created in 1965 and 1966.

In 1963 Beier created for North German Broadcasting in Hamburg the three-legged bronze hollow sculpture *Triade*.

Karl Strube

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 29 September 1971)

■ EDUCATION

School assistant trial proves its worth

Trial schemes at various high schools in Rhineland Palatinate where posts were set aside for technical assistants, previously trained as chemical laboratory workers, precision tool workers and technicians have proved successful.

The Federal State's Ministry of Education will apply for more money to be spent on the scheme in 1972 and 1973 though it does not believe that the wage group to which the assistants are attached at present offers sufficient incentive in the long run for people with such qualifications.

The Ministry of Education believes that these people could be employed in administration, in the technical sphere or also as teaching assistants.

Administration involves the care of technical collections, teaching aids and equipment, the compilation of pupil and teacher files and statistics, the preparation of reports of an administrative and technical nature, the registration of accidents, insurance matters and helping to draw up the school timetable and room allocations.

Among the technical duties to be carried out by the assistants the Ministry lists the maintenance of teaching and learning aids, the installation of technical equipment, preparing for and clearing up after experiments, assisting teachers when language laboratories, radio or television are used during lessons, drawing up plans for the use of rooms and technical departments in and out of school hours, giving technical advice when equipment is bought and carrying out minor repairs on technical and physics apparatus.

On the educational side the technical assistants would help to prepare school events such as factory visits and walks, take care of supervision outside lessons, help children in private study and group work and carry out the specific educational duties of all-day schools and homes.

A Ministry statement announced that Bernhard Vogel, the Christian Democrat Education Minister of Rhineland Palatinate, is urging nationwide standardisation of the training courses for school assistants.

Gerhard Rietz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 September 1971)

Road safety training for children

About seventy per cent of the children killed or injured on the roads of the Federal Republic are to blame for the accident in which they are involved, the Children's Safety Committee recently announced in Munich.

Children between three and ten years old are more frequently involved in accidents than any other age range apart from the elderly.

The main causes are carelessness at play, stepping out from behind a car, negligence when crossing roads and a lack of care when cycling.

The Committee therefore urges parents to train their children to be careful road-users. It adds that six-year-olds are already mature enough to observe the rules of the road if they have been helped by parents.

The theoretical road safety training given to schoolchildren should be expanded to practical courses concerned with road traffic. It must also be remembered that the under-tens have had no experience in estimating speeds and distances.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 September 1971)



First ballet boarding school opened

Stuttgart choreographer John Cranko, who had long wanted to set up a boarding school where young ballet-dancers could be trained, has now been offered aid to help him implement his plans by the city council and the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

The first pupils have now moved into the new school and begun lessons. Apart from training-rooms and living accommodation the school building also contains a library and music rooms. German pupils attend school in Stuttgart every morning while foreign children have been entered for correspondence courses.

All the threads of this great apparatus lie in the hands of Anne Woolliams, John Cranko's colleague of many years' standing. She also worked out all the details of the running of the school based on her many years' experience.

Applicants have to undergo an entrance examination. Anne Woolliams selects the most talented and divides them into various classes.

The children's class for five to eight year-olds is held once a week. When the children advance to classes III and II they are given an hour's tuition a day.

After its official opening in October the ballet school will be a good advertisement for Stuttgart and the city's ballet ensemble. The only other schools of this type are to be found in London (Royal Ballet) and Moscow (Bolshoi Ballet).

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971)
(Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendahl)

■ MEDICINE

Hormones prove effective in treating stomach and duodenal ulcers

New information obtained on the activity of gastro-intestinal hormones sheds new light on the causes of stomach and duodenal ulcers and points the way to a more rational course of treatment.

At an international symposium recently held in Erlangen it was stated that gastro-intestinal hormones are formed by the digestive organs where they are also most active.

Three hormones are of special importance. The first is the gastrin released in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the stomach by the intake of food which then prompts a state of acidity in the stomach.

Secretin, the second of these hormones, is released in the upper parts of the small intestine when food passes from the stomach in the form of an acidic pulp.

Secretin inhibits the effects and production of gastrin and at the same time encourages the pancreas to neutralise the acidic pulp by secreting large quantities of juice rich in bicarbonate.

The third hormone is cholecystocinin or, as it is also known, pancreocymin. This substance is released by the products resulting from protein decomposition and by the fat contained in the acid pulp.

Cholecystocinin has three functions. It prompts the secretion of alkali gall, contributing to the digestion of fat and the neutralisation of the intestine's contents.

It encourages the pancreas to release its enzymes into the intestine, thus aiding the digestion of protein, fat and carbohydrates and, thirdly, like secretin, it restricts acid production in the stomach. Acids play a decisive role in the formation of ulcers – ulcers would not form if it were not for the acid. Acid production is always increased in the case of a duodenal ulcer.

Dr Byrnes of Darlinghurst told the Erlangen symposium of tests that he had carried out on patients with duodenal ulcers, showing that they had a higher gastrin level in their blood serum than normal people or patients with stomach ulcers.

Irritating the vagus nerve of normal people caused a sudden rise in the gastrin level in the serum. Conversely, Dr Byrnes was able to normalise the gastrin level of patients with duodenal ulcers by severing the vagus nerve. An important basis for curing ulcers has thus been recognised.

But the high gastrin level in the blood serum of patients with duodenal ulcers might also be due to a low level of secretin, the substance that counteracts the effects of gastrin.

Professor Demling of Erlangen expressed this view as early as 1964 though the discussions prompted by his views at the time failed to present any conclusive proof of their validity.

Only recently have experiments conducted in Erlangen seemed to confirm suspicions that patients with duodenal ulcers register a lower rate of secretin production.

Dr Grossmann, the American physiologist, seized upon Professor Demling's views some years ago and has now told the symposium of the results of his investigations.

He prompted doctors to use secretin as an experiment when treating ulcer patients. Unfortunately no American or West German firm has so far succeeded in manufacturing secretin in deposit form even though its chemical structure is largely known.

That makes it impossible at present to inject secretin into the hypodermic tissue once or twice a day as is done with insulin.

Instead doctors today have to rely on an intravenous or subcutaneous dose which only has a relatively short effect. As this has to be frequently repeated, it is only possible under hospital conditions.

Demling agreed with Grossmann in his report on the inhibition of the stomach's production of hydrochloric acid and the prompting of bicarbonate secretions from the pancreas.

Demling claims that there is no difference between the intravenous and subcutaneous methods as far as the extent and permanence of the effects are concerned. But the subcutaneous method does not begin to take effect until after thirty to sixty minutes.

There is no doubt that treating ulcers with secretin is a far more effective and far more natural method though it does not overcome the mental problems often causing the complaint.

W. Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 September 1971)

Research Association awards over 1,000 grants

During 1970 this country's Research Association awarded over one thousand grants, 43 per cent of them to post-graduates hoping to qualify for university lectureships.

Twenty-four per cent of the grants were awarded to people desiring an introduction or further training in a particular research discipline, those who wanted to learn new methods or enjoy an additional course of training.

Twenty-two per cent of the grants were for research projects of a limited nature and eleven per cent for university teachers wishing to devote a whole year or more to research.

The number of grants awarded rose from the 1969 figure of 981 to 1,051, a seven-per-cent increase. A decline in the number of would-be lecturers' grants from 490 to 447 is more than balanced by the increase in research and training grants awarded.

The number of research grants increased from 185 to 228 and the number of training grants from 204 to 257. The biggest rise was in practical medicine where a total of 132 grants were awarded.

As in the year before, most of the research grants were awarded for biological research. The number of training grants for biology also increased.

Each grant is worth between 1,200 and 1,400 Marks. Grants for work abroad are made according to the foreign country's cost of living. Travel costs for the grant holders and their families are also paid.

These grants are meant to help more talented young scientists to continue working at other universities or academic institutes for a certain period after graduation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 September 1971)

Ultra-sound-wave equipment aids gynaecologists

It took no more than two minutes for the head physician of the gynaecological department of a Salzgitter hospital to tell a young woman that she was six weeks pregnant.

He indicated with his thumb and index finger that the child was about one and a half or two centimetres long.

A few weeks ago he would not have been able to come up with such an accurate diagnosis within such a short period of time. He would have had to rely on the usual pregnancy tests without being completely certain.

But accurate diagnoses are now possible with the aid of ultra-sound-wave equipment. One of the first examples of this type in Lower Saxony has now been installed in the Municipal Hospital at Lebenstedt, Salzgitter.

Technology has thus given gynaecologists apparatus that prepares the way for a completely new method of diagnosis.

Apart from telling women that they are pregnant it enables them to see their child as a tiny shining light on a monitor screen built into the equipment. But they do have to rely on the doctor's word that that tiny blob is their child.

A pregnant woman does not have to use her imagination in her eighth month however as she can see on the screen the outlines of her child in the womb.

When pregnant women came into hospital in the past with complaints of bleeding it took the doctor at least two weeks before he could say with any degree of certainty whether her child was lying correctly. With ultra-sound-waves this now only takes a matter of minutes.

When diagnosing a pregnancy and just before the time of birth doctors have to avoid using X-rays as the danger of doing harm to the embryo or completely developed baby is too great. Previously doctors had to rely on feeling and poking the patient's body or listening to the baby's movements.

The new equipment registers the foetus' heartbeats from as early as the sixth or eighth week of pregnancy. The foetal envelope that gradually forms at this stage can also be seen plainly on the monitor.

The question of whether twins were to be born or not was always difficult to answer in the past by traditional methods but the new equipment changes all this.

The doctor can locate the child's position accurately before the birth.

By measuring the unborn child's size, it is possible to gain some idea of its weight and the probable date of the birth where no other information is known.

In advanced stages of pregnancy the foetus' organs such as the heart and kidneys can be seen on the screen. Ultra-sound-waves harm neither mother nor child.

This equipment also opens up new fields in diagnosing typical women's diseases. Tumours of the uterus can be located and mistaking them for an embryo is now ruled out.

One case at the Salzgitter hospital showed how valuable this equipment was. A pregnant woman was admitted there after a road accident. She was afraid she might lose the child because of the shock but the ultra-sound-wave equipment soon put her mind at rest. Within a period of a couple of minutes the doctors were able to tell her that her child was not in danger.

Peter Altenburg

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 24 September 1971)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

International monetary situation is in a sick condition

When the money with which we buy the things we need to keep alive and the things we find pleasant and attractive is sick then trade is quickly thrown off the rails. Ration books take the place of free buying and selling.

The market becomes a black market and no account is taken of just causes. When the money with which we pay our international debts is sick the whole setup quickly becomes infected and the state of affairs that is essential for free trade and international payments is destroyed.

Certain of the rules of the game which guarantee that this state of affairs will be maintained were broken by President Nixon in August. Thus the Western world was plunged into its greatest currency crisis since the Second World War.

The economic doctors wasted no time in getting together, first of all in their own countries, then within the framwork of the European Economic Community, later as a council of doctors from the eleven most important industrial countries and more recently still there has been a world congress of the currency consultants at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

During the course of the diagnostic consultations international money has been a patient in the intensive-care wards. A difficult case like this has no precedent and the learned gentlemen are having to break new ground in the search for a remedy.

The United States, whose currency the dollar has been the central part of the monetary setup, is the ailing heart of the sick patient. It beats irregularly, occasionally thumping and palpitating since the United States government has been over-exerting itself and trying to do too much in one go.

America wants to carry on a war in Vietnam, grant military aid to other nations, help poor countries develop and its industry has been trying to build up production systems outside America



which have been eating away at the financial resources.

But even these taxing efforts were not beyond the resources of the United States if they had been able to develop their export situation sufficiently to keep up their traditional balance of payments surplus.

By August a situation had arisen which President Nixon was no longer prepared to tolerate without taking action. He launched two carefully aimed attacks, taking the dollar off the gold standard and making many imports into the United States subject to a tax surcharge, while at the same time American machinery and equipment was given tax reliefs.

These moves subjected the world currency system and its guardians to a shock that both have only slowly been able to recover from.

Now in Washington the economic medics are studying the X-ray pictures that their assistants have prepared for them in various laboratories. The X-rays from the meetings of the EEC Finance Ministers and the Group of Ten have been rather blurred but the experts in Washington have been able to read a lot from them. We are still a long way from the stage where the surgeons can step in and operate on the patient. But now we can at least see what ante-operative treatment is required before the incision is made and exchange rates are put to rights.

The Washington X-rays show quite clearly that the patient needs instant attention. This immediate attention will involve currency policy factors, perhaps going as far as a realignment of all the currencies affected, bigger margins for fluctuation and the removal of the American special import tax (and the Americans hasten to add that another factor involved in these considerations is the removal of those measures that were taken to counteract the special tax).

But part of the attention will not be to do with currency policies, including factors affecting the other barriers to international trade, the EEC agricultural policies, EEC customs preferences and an alternative division of the financial responsibilities for defence.

The assistant doctors, that is to say members of working group III of the OECD and the representatives of the ministers and presidents of banks of issue of the eleven most important countries are already engaged on preparatory work for their next session between 18 and 21 October in Paris.

At this meeting the actual extent of the disruption of balance will be determined and the blame will be firmly pinned on someone's shoulders. Those in the know say that this meeting will reveal that the figures that have been going the rounds for levels of revaluation were pure guesswork.

The representatives will not be presenting their own list of levels of revaluation. They will only present to the ministers figures from which levels of revaluation may be deduced. But they will leave the reducing to those who are responsible politically.

Package deal

Only when this package deal has been presented can there be any talk of devaluation of the dollar. Optimists who were in Washington are claiming that they heard it Secretary for the Treasury John Connally has not completely slammed the door.

The immediate programme will possibly lead to new fixed exchange rates before the end of the year.

And so the Washington meeting brought two results. The complaints were categorised and the economic doctors agreed on the most pressing therapeutic measures.

Only when the worst dangers have been averted by the immediate programme can the long-term work begin, that is to say reforming the currency system in such a way that a repetition of such crises becomes unlikely.

Rudolf Herlt

(Die Welt, 29 September 1971)

The world currency crisis saga – continued

Dispelling of hopes – that is the only outcome of the mammoth meeting in Washington, at which 118 economics ministers and heads of banks of issue tried to find a way out of the world currency crisis. This was to be expected and it is not good enough.

International trade continues to be disrupted and for some time yet international payments are likely to be under a cloud of uncertainty which is threatening to become intolerable for some.

In fact it is this pressure that perhaps promises to put an end to the crisis rather than the vague declarations of intent of the leading industrial nations.

In Washington a number of smaller States expressed their concern about the prevailing currency chaos, since this is preventing them from pushing ahead with their economic development.

But not only they, industrial nations too are urging more haste, for instance the Federal Republic and the Netherlands whose currencies have in recent weeks been upvalued unduly.

Without the "painful examination" that has been promised by this country's Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller for the various viewpoints that have been expressed there will be no realignment.

This applies to the Federal Republic which will presumably have to put up with a revaluation of the Mark going beyond the "eight minus *x* per cent" which Professor Schiller forecast.

It also applies to the United States which will presumably be able to go on closing its eyes to the necessity of devaluing the dollar, which more and more people in America are coming to accept as the correct move.

France will have to think about burying its illusions about gold, which M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expounded forcibly again in Washington.

And the Japanese, who acted in Washington as though they had never heard of a currency crisis, will have to come to terms with the idea of coming to terms with the industrial nations of the West. Cooperation is essential.

The supposition of certain Europeans that by the end of this year we will have achieved a realignment and Western currencies will have been adjusted to more realistic levels does not look like holding water.

Nevertheless this assumption is not completely illusory. Those who desperately want to entertain hopes can call to witness the revelation of the Americans at the Group of Ten meeting that they are prepared to discuss scope and methods of a realignment of currencies and perhaps abolish the special import tax surcharges in time.

Following the cautious indication of America's skilful Secretary for the Treasury John Connally that the Americans consider the role of gold in international dealings should be diminished it

DIE ZEIT

is now no longer ruled out that the Americans might make a tactical withdrawal.

At the moment there is no meeting, council or committee capable of slicing through this knot. This meeting of 118 top financial experts was incapable of taking any forward steps precisely because of its size.

The Group of Ten has come to no more startling decision than to arrange its next meeting. Talks among the six countries of the European Economic Community have also exhausted all the possibilities. The EEC stood on the sidelines at the meeting in Washington.

If the EEC had been able to present a united front at this meeting there would have been some good opportunities for progress.

Several other countries would throw in their lot with a European agreement on the alteration of parities. But the Washington meeting was as far from coming to such an agreement as the Brussels meeting before it.

(Die Zeit, 1 October 1971)

Industrialists back the floating Mark

Some people at the *Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie* (Confederation of Federal Republic Industries) recently heard news that must have come as a nasty shock to them.

For months they have been complaining about the practically intolerable uncertainty that has been caused by the floating of the Mark introduced in May this year and affecting the West German economy. But now a majority of industrialists at the *Deutscher Industrie und Handelstag* (the central organisation of the West German Chambers of Trade and Commerce) when asked for their opinion have come out clearly in favour of flexible exchange rates as opposed to the system of fixed parities.

This must seem like a sensational decision to those who have been persuaded over the years by vested interest groups that the exporting industries were chaotically upset without fixed rates of exchange.

But this vote by industrialists does not come as such an enormous surprise to the initiated. For one thing is clear: when there is a system of flexible rates of exchange between certain currencies the alterations to parities do not come so abruptly as when currencies have to devalue or revalue, an instance being the revaluations of the Mark in 1961 and 1969.

An alteration in degrees of competitiveness on world markets would only slowly and gradually evolve into a devaluation or revaluation when exchange rates are flexible. This would give industrialists time enough to adjust their calculations accordingly.

When there are fixed parities and a sudden upward or downward movement in the value of a currency comes, the industrialist is faced with a sweeping change overnight and time puts pressure on him.

For instance if the currency of the country in which he produces is revalued he suddenly finds that his exports are more expensive abroad.

In addition to this exporters have not been completely spared parity alterations even under the system of fixed exchange rates. In order to protect themselves against losses they have had to work on currency markets where exchange rates tended to move up and down to a fair degree. So the present situation is not completely new to them.

If there should now be a successful attempt to introduce a system for steadying exchange rates in connection with the banks we could look forward to a possible long-term period of floating and could regard this with nonchalance.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 September 1971)

EATING AND DRINKING

Cologne's world-beating food fair

Anuga keeps abreast of the times

Every fine-sounding superlative that so many trade fairs and exhibitions like to apply to themselves can be mentioned with justice in connection with *Anuga* (Die allgemeine Nährungs- und Genußmittel Ausstellung) West Germany's food fair. It is the greatest show for the products of this branch in the world.

Greatest from the point of view of the number of exhibitors and the number of countries taking part, and more particularly when the economic significance of this exhibition as a yardstick for food producers is taken into account.

For several years now *Anuga* has successfully defended its champion position against all challengers.

And the fair director, Carl Ferdinand von der Heyde, is sure that this will remain true in years to come. He said: "The first essential for the lasting success of an exhibition of this kind is that it should be rethought and adapted to the changes in the industry and on the market. It is always essential to keep one's nose in front.

"I believe that over the years *Anuga* and its organisers have succeeded in doing this and therein lies the reason for our success."

The first *Anuga* was held in 1919 as an exhibition for the profession and in the following years it became a wandering exhibition, being held in many different locations.

In 1951 the idea was taken up again, but at the same time the organisation was replanned. Herr von der Heyde said: "*Anuga* began anew, and was now international. Its venue was fixed in Cologne and members of the industry participating were given an institutionalised right to participate in the organisation."

Open to the public

But on resumption *Anuga* remained an exhibition in which the doors were open to the general public on all nine days.

"Since then, however, there has been a growing tendency for *Anuga* to become a commercial fair rather than an exhibition for the public. This applies equally to the individual exhibitors and the national groups, to the organisation and the development of *Anuga*. And this is to the liking of the visitors to *Anuga* since their makeup has changed over the years," explained Herr von der Heyde.

He gives examples: "In earlier days it was important for a producer of branded goods to reach a wide public by means of an exhibition such as *Anuga*. But this function of the food fair is less important nowadays when producers can reach the public by other means of communication, ranging from beautiful full-colour magazine advertisements to the animation of television advertising.

"In the past, samples and tasters were handed out at the stands for the various countries taking part, so that the products became well-known. Today a far more common sight than the handing out of free samples is the discussion cabins where the really important business goes on.

"On the other side of the coin, the general public no longer finds an old-style exhibition so satisfactory now that there are glossy magazines and television at home.

"So *Anuga* has evolved from being a bridge between the producer and the consumer into a marketplace for industry and trade. This has not happened over-

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

night, but has developed step by step and with a definite aim in mind."

The exhibition has been cut back from nine days to seven, and of those seven five are devoted entirely to the buyer and the expert. Only the last two days are given over to the general public, but even then not to the exclusion of the men in the trade.

In the course of the years the exhibition has also become more lucid. The exhibitors have concentrated their attentions on major spheres of interest and each of the *Anuga* halls is devoted to a certain category of items. Painstaking arrangement of goods is not and never will be possible, since many of the producers make a wide range of foods and delicacies and therefore their stands are bound to cut across many categories.

The worldwide reputation of *Anuga* rests above all on the increasing internationality of the goods on exhibition. In 1951 there were only two countries represented. This year the figure is 52 and these include such widely different countries as the United States and Cuba, Israel and Algeria, the EEC countries and other important Western nations as well as the East Bloc States.

Even the People's Republic of China has tried its luck at Cologne.

Whereas at other fairs in Cologne and elsewhere in West Germany exhibition on a national basis has long since been given up, with exhibitors from all countries showing their wares in the hall where their category belongs, national stands remain at *Anuga* and will continue to do so.

As Herr von der Heyde says: "We must take account of the fact that trade in foodstuffs all over the world is subject to embargoes and restrictions and is in some cases aided by State subsidies, and so supply and trade in this branch cannot be kept separate from the activities of the State.

"Thus, exhibitors at *Anuga* will in the future still wish to exhibit under their country's flag rather than joining forces with suppliers in their branch from other countries."

The things that are exhibited by other countries correspond by and large to what is needed on the market, whereas at the beginning the type, presentation and packaging of an article often went by the board.

"We see this as a success of *Anuga*, in that it does not only bring together supply and demand, but also places the competing suppliers of the world side by side. Thus the exhibitors can take a quick tour of the fair, compare what their rivals have to offer with their own goods and see immediately why this or that article is not selling well."

Those who have visited *Anuga* regularly over the years will have noted that the effects of this are particularly marked in the case of tinned food from the East Bloc. Once these foods were poor specimens, but now they take their place on the shelves of the supermarkets and attract a good deal of attention.

For the first time this year's *Anuga* has been linked with the Rhineland gastronomics exhibition for the trade. Carl Ferdinand von der Heyde commented: "We consider this exhibition for the trade as a complement to *Anuga* and not just an appendix to it. It should become an integrated part of the exhibition.

"On the one hand more and more food salesmen are showing an interest in opening a snackbar, café or restaurant on their premises in order to take advantage of the trend towards eating out that is prevalent in West Germany today. At the same time *Anuga* as a whole offers the connoisseur and the large-scale consumer as well as the heads of works canteens, hospital kitchens and others who have to cook on a large scale any number of new ideas and initiatives.

"The 52 countries' stands alone show what a wide range of foodstuffs is on offer for any number of restaurants dealing in national specialities.

"The dividing lines between foodshops and restaurants are being blurred, and this is more than clear in the case of wholesalers who operate on the cash-and-carry principle, supplying both foodshop owners and restaurateurs. What has been tried and tested and practice has made perfect is now being carried out in grand style at *Anuga* as well."

Butchers and bakers

There is a third group that is making its presence felt more and more at *Anuga* among the visitors, namely the craftsmen of the food branch, that is to say butchers and bakers.

In addition to the items they normally supply they have added trade goods. Bakers have been selling sweetmeats and occasionally spirits. Coffee and condensed milk are quite common on their shelves nowadays and sometimes they have a whole range of groceries.

Butchers' shops have become far more like fully-fledged delicatessen in recent years. Apart from meat and *Wurst* they also sell spices, tinned goods, soups and salad stuffs.

In many cases they have done what the grocers have only recently latched on to – they have opened up their own snackbar or *Schnellimbiss* in order to serve those who do not feel like doing their own cooking.

"Today *Anuga* is the central worldwide market for the whole food industry, including the craftman side and the gastronomic aspect. In making it this we have only drawn the consequences from the developments which have come into force in the country and are becoming more and more marked," says Herr von der Heyde.

For the consumer this means a more far-reaching food fair with a wider range of items and for many people in the industry it means that they must not fail to exhibit at *Anuga* even if it means giving a miss to some of the smaller and more specialised food fairs, now or at some time in the future.

Increased self-service

There is another direction in which *Anuga* has grown. "From year to year more and more food is being sold by self-service. Thus the food industry requires shopfitting and packaging that can do what the shopkeeper once did. Foodstuffs must sell themselves. The customer must be able to find what he wants easily, and what is more he must be persuaded to want what is on show."

In other words, it is no longer sufficient to consider a bag of some kind suitable for holding sugar, nor a pot to hold herrings. Packaging must make it clear what is inside and make this seem attractive. And the whole atmosphere of the shop must be pleasant.

And so *Anuga* has given space to the packagers and the shopfitters. What they have to offer is on show alongside the latest in automatic vending machines, in the "technical centre".

Increasing importance is being ascribed to the non-food items on sale in food shops, such as small textiles, pens and paper, washing powders of course, right down to brushes and cleaning equipment, hardware, cosmetics and toys.

Herr von der Heyde commented: "Of course we don't want to turn our Cologne food fair into another hardware, men's fashion or anything-else exhibition. For a start there is not enough space to do so, but in addition it would contravene all the policies of this fair.

"Most of the articles that are on show at other consumer goods fairs are of little interest for the food industry.

"But what the food salesman must find at *Anuga* is a clearly limited assortment of non-food articles that present no problems and which are ideal for sale in supermarkets and self-service stores. Greaseproof paper for wrapping sandwiches is not out of place, nor are coffee filters or coffee pots, ladies stockings and the like."

Werner Osel

(Handelsblatt, 23 September 1971)

Programmed sausages

Computers are to take on a new role in future – manufacturing German sausages! At IFFA, the International Meat Industry Fair in Frankfurt, meat producers showed off their latest equipment.

There are already fully automated machines which can produce *Wurst* of all sizes and kinds at the rate of 19,000 per hour. Computerised scales then reckon the weight of the sausages and their sale price.

Automation should put an end to spoilt sausages. The machinery keeps a constant check on temperatures and regulates them as necessary.

(PAM/Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971)

Wine consumption remains low

The consumption of wine per capita in the Federal Republic rose between 1963 and 1970 from 10.5 litres per annum to 15.9 litres. But this is still quite a modest figure when the wine consumption in some other countries is taken into consideration.

Italy and France for instance get through many times more wine than this country.

Two long-term developments have had a decisive influence in recent years on the market situation of West German wines. Firstly the constantly increasing production of wine, with which demand for wine has not been keeping up, leading to an excess of supply and pressure on wine producers and sellers to keep prices low and the increasing interrelationship of trade in the EEC countries, which has meant a marked increase in competition.

But cellaring techniques have also led to an improvement in the quality of German wines. At the same time, however, the consumer's palate has become more choosy.

Wine imports have benefited from these trends and in the past year the importation of wine into the Federal Republic reached a new record level making this country the world's largest wine importer.

(Handelsblatt, 23 September 1971)

Not even major motor manufacturers are at present in a position to forecast what kind of engines will power motor cars at the end of this decade and in the eighties provided, of course, that private motor traffic is still permitted.

Strict American and European regulations on exhaust fumes are keeping automotive research and development divisions working at full pelt.

The only forecast that can be made with any certainty is that within the next four years motorists will have to resign themselves to drastic increases in the price of their favourite means of transport.

Clean exhaust devices are indispensable if the millions of conventional combustion engines at present rolling off the assembly lines are to pass muster in 1976 when the United States introduces drastic cuts in the maximum permissible amounts of noxious substances in car exhaust fumes.

And even these carburettor attachments and the like are only a temporary solution to the problem.

Completely new designs of piston engine are already undergoing trials on

Hannoversche Allgemeine

manufacturers' test beds. The new designs have much in common with the considerably "cleaner" diesel engine. It is hoped that they will be able to compete with the engines based on entirely new principles that will sooner or later be a marketable proposition.

It is already clear that the absolute predominance of conventional combustion and diesel engines is a thing of the past, or at least that the days of this predominance are numbered. At least half a dozen alternatives are undergoing test-bed trials.

"There will be no one solution to the exhaust problem," one man who is well acquainted with the situation comments. "In all probability a number of propulsion systems causing less environmental pollution will coexist."

This opinion is voiced by Dr Adolf Urlaub, director of engine development at MAN, the South German manufacturers of the original diesel engine before the First World War.

In the last week in September Dr Urlaub and a number of his colleagues from other major motor manufactuers discussed likely developments in engine design at a conference on environmental protection at the University of Trier and Kaiserslautern.

Developments will be determined by three main factors: mandatory exhaust levels, technological possibilities and competition on world markets.

The design engineers present at the

■ AUTOMOBILES

Prices of cars can do nothing but continue to increase

Kaiserslautern conference did not doubt for a moment that the depollution deadlines will have to be met. But with the time and technological resources available the solutions reached can only be of a temporary nature.

The piston engine is by no means being written off as old hat. There is still room for further development and it may well continue to be the most economic proposition.

But *"we need at least ten years to reach* our target of redesigning the functions of the conventional car engine so as to ensure that it complies with the mandatory limits," according to Professor Heitland, head of engine development at Volkswagen.

Work on a new-look car engine has commenced at Volkswagen's Wolfsburg works, Professor Heitland noted, but is still in the early stages.

It may well be that further development of the Beetle engine ("We are more or less having to think in terms of greater piston displacement," Heitmann says) will be overtaken by other systems that promise to be more successful.

A great deal can happen in the course of ten years of intensive research and development. Dr Urlaub, for instance, has any number of engine possibilities under investigation and other manufacturers can be expected to subject the full range of possibilities to equally thorough scrutiny.

One of the major current competitors of the conventional combustion engine is the Wankel rotary engine.

As many owners of Wankel-engined cars will confirm, it runs far more quietly and vibration-free than conventional engines. And in long runs the price per horse power could well undercut that of conventional combustion engines.

This, of course, may still be wishful thinking as far as Audi-NSU, the first manufacturs to take up Felix Wankel's idea, are concerned, but Japanese manufacturers have almost pulled it off.

The drawbacks of the Wankel engine are equally well-known and have been dicussed often enough. The gaskets have proved unable to withstand the strain of low revs and stop-and-go commuter motoring.

The manufacturers do claim, however, that the gasket problem has now virtually been solved.

Views also differ as the Wankel engine's exhaust performance. The manufacturers claim that the rotary engine is a good, clean engine. Dr Urlaub on the other hand maintains that its performance is "wholly unsatisfactory."

Even so, Urlaub, who evidently prefers the conventional engine because it is at present a more economic proposition from the manufacturers' point of view than any other propulsion unit, is bound to admit that the Wankel engine stands an extremely good chance of superseding the conventional engine "in certain sectors."

The newcomer most likely to succeed in powering private cars is, according to Dr Urlaub, the gas turbine.

The Americans have for years manufactured long runs of gas turbine engines and the gas turbine has long since ceased to be only an aero engine. There are gas turbine marine engines and gas turbines on dry land too.

At the Frankfurt motor show two years ago, for instance, Ford exhibited an articulated goods vehicle powered by gas turbine. It even went on a trial run along the autobahn in the course of the show.

The motor industry in this country has continually played down the possibility of powering motor vehicles by gas turbine. At best, it is usually noted — and Kaiserslautern was no exception — the gas turbine may prove its worth as a means of propulsion for commercial vehicles.

This, then, was the view voiced by Dr Urlaub, even though the advantages of the gas turbine as outlined by himself would well suit private cars too. MAN's head of engine development was quite clear in his own mind.

"In Europe at all events," he said, "the installed capacity of private cars will remain well below the minimum economic level of the gas turbine. Turbines do not start to be interesting until a level of 150 horse power or so."

Speed and power

Extra power means not only extra speed. It is also part and parcel of other valuable criteria in respect of the private car. Dr Urlaub made no bones about them.

Gas turbines are quiet, vibration is virtually zero. The torque is good. In commercial vehicles large numbers of gears are no longer needed.

Dr Urlaub compared a conventionally-powered heavy goods vehicle with a gas turbine-engined truck. The diesel engine needs a ten-speed gearbox. The turbine needs only four gear speeds.

This is surely an advantage that would be beneficial for private cars too. After all, manufacturers have for years been singing the praises of automatic transmission for conventional engines.

Yet another advantage would appear to be even more substantial. Dr Urlaub noted that a gas turbine engine does not need to go into dock for its first overhaul until it has clocked up 400,000 miles.

Even if a smaller gas turbine engine for private cars needed to be serviced more frequently it would still be head and shoulders above all competition in this respect.

The engine would outlive several car bodies of the quality at present manufactured.

This, the industry says, is all well and good but there are drawbacks. At low speeds turbines have a far higher consumption. What is more, they are much more expensive to manufacture and the price of cars would go up considerably as a result.

According to Dr Urlaub again a gas turbine engine costs 100 Marks more per horse power to manufacture than a conventional piston engine. Even in long runs the difference would still be some fifty Marks per horse power.

This, of course, is a difference but there is no saying how the two would compare in total outlay including servicing over a longer period of time. The manufacturers will already have made some such estimate but they have yet to let the cat out of the bag.

Two other new engines also stand a good chance of holding their own but it will be some time before development work has been brought to a conclusion.

The one is a conventional combustion engine powered by natural gas. According to MAN a natural gas engine could easily comply with the exhaust regulations scheduled to be introduced in 1976.

The problem is what to do with the fuel in the vehicle. In the event of an accident cylinders of gas would do more than go up in smoke.

Liquid gas engine

MAN have an experimental engine running on liquid gas but the gas has to be kept at a temperature of minus 160 degrees centigrade in a refrigerator tank that is three times the size of a normal petrol tank.

Electric traction has the advantage of emitting no exhaust fumes whatsoever. Experimental electric-powered town buses have been running in Koblenz and Munich for som time. But R & D staff are still a long way from solving the problem of power storage (i.e. batteries) or supply (i.e. fuel cells).

There thus remain, to solve the immediate problem of complying with impending exhaust regulations, thermal and catalyst afterburn devices.

Daimler-Benz noted at Kaiserslautern that the most economic afterburn process so far devised is the so-called double-bed catalyst.

It deals not only with unburnt hydrocarbons but also with carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide in exhaust fumes. But these catalysts are still beset with technical hitches too.

The first snag is that they are extremely sensitive to lead. They collect so much lead from the petrol that after a while they no longer do their job properly.

The suggestion made by Daimler-Benz is that motorists go for a spin on the autobahn at least once a week in order to clear the catalyst of lead. This is a paradoxical proposal if ever there was one.

The second snag is that no one knows how durable catalysts will turn out to be. A spokesman for the technical centre of General Motors from Detroit told the assembled company at Kaiserslautern that so far no catalyst has been developed that has a life-span of more than five to ten thousand miles.

This would make catalysts an expensive proposition since, snag No. 3, afterburn devices will probably cost as much as the engine. People will thus realise soon enough how costly it is to keep on playing about with motors while at the same keeping the air we breathe clean.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1971)

Hit-and-run drivers cause 25% of all accidents

More and more motorists are making a quick getaway after traffic accidents in this country, generally after causing no more than damage to bodywork, however. Hit-and-run motorists who drive on after causing damage to life and limb are less frequent.

In Frankfurt and Hamburg, police statistics reveal, one accident in four in the first half of this year was caused by a hit-and-run driver. In Stuttgart the number of hit-and-run accidents was up eighteen per cent on the corresponding period last year.

Hit-and-run driving is mainly on the increase in towns and cities. For Cologne last year's statistics are the latest available. In 1970 the number of hit-and-run accidents was nearly fourteen per cent higher there than in 1969.

The main reasons for this alarming increase, the police suspect, are panic and the fear of a driving ban because the motorists in question were driving under the influence of drink at the time.

Another reason the police imagine to have been a contributory factor is that in the case of minor dents motorists prefer to make a quick getaway rather than lose their insurance no-claims bonus.

The insurance companies unwillingly admit that there may be something in this assertion but point out that the number of cases that are solved is quite high.

As a general rule insurance companies are in a position to pay the cost of the repairs because the offender is found out and dunned. He then not only has to pay a fine after being taken to court, He also has to pay for the car repairs.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 September 1971)

Almost six in ten cars are garaged at night

Fifty-seven per cent of private cars in this country are garaged at night, according to a survey on motorists' habits commissioned by Deutsche Shell. Only 21 per cent make do with parking at the side of the road.

Twenty per cent of car-owners park in car parks or yards, 39 per cent have garages of their own, sixteen per cent rent garages and two per cent use garage facilities for a larger number of vehicles.

(Handelsblatt, 30 September 1971)



FASHION

Chancellor Willy Brandt named one of the best dressed men in the world

Tailor and Cutter, the men's fashion magazine published in London, names Chancellor Willy Brandt as one of the best dressed men of the world. "He embodies the new Germany," the magazine commented, and compared his mohair overcoat with the British Prime Minister's baggy trousers. But how fashion conscious are other politicians in this country?

The Bonn scene can only be looked over with raised eyebrows. The fashion situation is a little crumpled, one could say, mainly because most Bundestag members have to live out of a suitcase and they do not have their wives handy with an iron to put their clothes in order. This might be permissible for corduroy trousers most favoured by Bundestag Member Dr Dietrich Sperling (SPD), but it presents difficulties for the dress favoured in the main by most Bundestag members.

Grey is the most popular colour with a baggy seat in the good German fashion. And all rather worn.

The only article of clothing in the modern style that has made a break-in upon the dress conciousness of members is fantastic neck-ties. Supposedly this is the case because it helps politicians in the one place where they cherish their public image – on the television screen.

Nevertheless little extravagances can be observed. The material worn by Bundestag Member Lenelotte von Bothmer has become a national talking point. The entire Bundestag frowned upon the poloneck pullovers that Karl-Heinz Hansen (SPD) favours. Felix von Eckardt, once well known for his flashy waistcoats, now sports a man's handbag. Rainer Barzel, whose suits come from Cardin, lets it be known how young he feels. He wears fleecy socks, mostly white but sometimes in pastel shades.

Munich Bundestag Member Dr Günther Müller (SPD) always appears wearing Bavarian national costume. And the top of the tops, speaking ironically, are the clothes worn by former State Secretary



Chancellor Brandt's wife, Rut, putting the finishing touches to his tie (Photo: Sven Simon)

Klaus Dieter Arndt. His suits not only look as if they were made two sizes too small for him, but they are combined with the most outlandish accessories. He will wear a bright brown suit with red socks and a glaring yellow tie.

And the government benches do not offer a sight that would please *Tailor and Cutter*, at least not generally speaking. Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt wears suits of good material and of impeccable cut, including his dinner jackets and his red waistcoats, but most of his trousers remind the onlooker of his career in Hamburg – they are at high tide, or more precisely they are cut too short.

Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Interior Minister, favours sporty clothes, but often they look as if he had had to sleep in them because he is so busy.

Health Minister Käte Strobel wears plain clothes, the sort of matron look, and they look as if she had bought them at the little shop on the corner.

As far as Georg Leber, Hans Leussink, Egon Franke and Josef Ertl are concerned, it is not the clothes that make the man!

In the benches behind the government ministers the state secretaries, seem to follow the idea "be more than you seem". It looks here as if the uniform for service was a readymade suit in either blue or grey. Only the pop-art neckties sported by State Secretary Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi brighten up the dismal scene here.

The blue dinner jacket made of blue Thai silk belonging to State Secretary Philip Rosenthal causes heads to turn, looking about as fashionable as a real elephant in porcelain.

Economics Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller naturally goes with the times and steadfastly follows that fashion. Sometimes he goes too far. He wears chequered jackets, striped shirts and fancy ties.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's dress is as carefree as his nature. One has only got to remember how he clambered out of the aircraft at Moscow airport clad in a tweed jacket with a bright tie and worn out trousers quite unconcerned about the phalanxes of Soviet officials dressed in sober dark blue. He can claim to have introduced into politics the striped shirt. If in a Bonn shop a customer talks of "Scheel stripes" the shop assistant instantly knows what the customer means.

Tailor and Cutter is perfectly correct when it commends the way Chancellor Willy Brandt dresses. He has everything. He wears quiet but not dull suits with the obligatory waistcoat, single coloured shirts, mainly white, and ties mainly striped or with geometric designs, which it is reported, his wife chooses and which go well with his angular face. The whole impression is the picture of a statesman, very, solid.

It is true to say that Chancellor Willy Brandt dresses in a way that reflects the image he would like to give Social Democracy for the seventies.

Carl-Christian Kaiser
(Die Zeit, 17 September 1971)

Bundeshaus pub re-opens

Members of parliament in Bonn can once more quench their thirst in their old pub. Rheinlust, a public house opposite the Bonn Bundeshaus, opened again last Wednesday.

For several weeks the alehouse much beloved of members, Ministers and members of the Press had closed its doors. The landlord had suddenly disappeared and it looked as though Rheinlust was gone for good.

A number of publicans joined forces, however, and set up a limited company three months ago with the aim of reopening the old place and carrying on business as before.

Business, spokesman Manfred Päch noted, was to carry on as usual. The last-minute decorative touch was provided a matter of minutes before the politicians' pub was reopened. Forty snapshots of prominent "regulars" that had been handed over to the Federal government were returned to the new owners.

The photographs include one of President Gustav Heinemann, who before his appointment as head of state was a regular customer and could often be seen playing Skat, the German card game, over a glass of beer.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 September 1971)



Women and men worry about the figure

Every other woman and one man in three in this country worries about his figure, according to the advisory board for slimming problems based in Frankfurt. Over the past six years, the board reports, concern over the figure has constantly increased.

In 1965 only about 36 per cent of men and women in this country worried about their figure, but a survey conducted this year showed that 44 per cent "were doing something about their figure."

In order to remain slim 60 per cent of those asked were on a low calorie diet, 41 per cent ran to get rid of excess pounds and forty per cent ate "as little as possible".

Thirty-seven per cent did gymnastics of similar sports, and 16 per cent sweated it off in a sauna or took hot baths. Many of them took laxatives or appetite killers.

In the main people between the ages of thirty and fifty were the ones worried about their figure, and according to the survey people living in the country were less worried about this problem that people living in the cities.

The survey reports that the main reasons for the slimming mania are that it is considered modern, healthy, attractive and more comfortable.

People who were slim were allegedly considered to be more serene and serious.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 September 1971)

IN BRIEF

Improved manners

To improve West German table manners sixty clubs throughout the country are to admit men interested in cooking.

At a dinner for men only in Minden the head of the clubs, Holger Hofmann from Hamburg, said that the battle for improved table manners was on.

Holger Hofmann said it was a terrible thing that tea and coffee were served from the same pot.

Hofmann pointed out that care over the crockery used for a meal should be just as important as the food and drink served.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 27 September 1971)

Bare knees

Most women in this country favour "bare knees" and "minis", going against the dictates of the fashion moguls. In this they go along with what men favour, according to a survey conducted by the Wickert Institute in Tübingen.

More than 1,100 women were asked what length they favoured for the autumn fashions and 21 per cent came out for "bare knees" and eighteen per cent for the mini.

"About two hand-widths below the knee" was the answer 17 per cent of the women and girls gave for the dress length they favoured most and fourteen per cent said "with the knee just covered".

Only seven per cent came out in favour of the maxi. Four per cent could not or would not come to a decision.

Thousands of men were asked which dress length they favoured most and 76 per cent came out in favour of the mini with only five per cent speaking up for the maxi.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 September 1971)

Excessive drinking

Every adult in this country drinks on the average every day 60 grams of pure alcohol, this is three-quarters more, according to doctors, than a person should drink without fear of harming the body.

Professor H. J. Bochnik of Frankfurt said that he feared that as people had more and more free time that they did not know what to do with there would be an increase in drinking.

(Frankfurter Rundschau/PAM, 24 September 1971)

Neglected elderly

Karlsruhe CDU provincial assembly member Toni Menzinger has complained about the distorted picture given of old people in pictures in school reading books in this country.

In his view the portrayals do not show much sympathy for the aged, although according to statistical experts in twenty years' time every sixth citizen in this country will be over 64 years of age.

Toni Menzinger has examined the contents of 59 school reading books as regards their reference to old people. If there are references, and there are not many, these are mainly about men who work on the land or who follow professions that are fast dying out.

Every third person, according to Toni elederly Menzinger's investigation, was depicted as unlovely, and every fifth elderly person was depicted as stupid.

Toni Menzinger is of the view that these portrayals should be torn out of the picture books and forgotten.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 September 1971)

SPORT

Nation-wide interest and participation in nation-wide Trimmer keep fit campaign

Frankfurter Allgemeine

When the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB) started the ball rolling on 2 May, the first day of football proficiency tests for the general public organised by Eintracht Frankfurt, the Federal league club, sports officials could scarcely have hoped that sporting proficiency trials in this pre-Olympic year could gain such popularity.

The DSB represents ten million members of sports clubs and associations in this country. A year ago it launched a nation-wide keep fit campaign that has been given extensive free coverage by the Press, radio and TV.

Publicity has been given a financial shot in the arm by industry and private enterprise, including the various health insurance schemes, and Trimmy, the dancy little cartoon figure who encourages motorists, for instance, to drive out into the country and keep fit by going for a run through the woods is a household word.

Since May sports clubs all over the country have organised proficiency tests in a dozen disciplines for members of the general public and the response has outstripped all expectations.

Some 1,950 events have so far been held and forthcoming events, including skiing contests for the general public, will boost the total number of competitions sponsored by Trimmy and the keep fit campaign to 2,200 in its first season.

Nationwide keep-fit campaigns of this kind have been organised in a number of countries and cartoon Trimmy, or his namesake, is equally well-known in, say, Scandinavia but success on the scale achieved in this country is unparallelled.

Gymnastics open days for the general public so far head the list, having been organised by roughly 600 sports clubs. The largest response has been to cross-country runs and walks for the general public, in which 450,000 competitors have so far taken part.

Bowling of the nine- or ten-pin variety has also been surprisingly popular, some 180 competitions having been held as part of the keep fit campaign. There were an incredible 1,176 entrants to the bowling competition run by the Freiburg club.

Cycling and swimming come next on the list, open competitions in each having been organised by 120 clubs, while in May alone fifty amateur ballroom dancing tournaments were held all over the country.

So far only three curling competitions have been held but as curling is a winter sport more can be expected to follow this winter and next spring.

Field and track athletics did not join the bandwaggon until July but already nearly 100 tournaments have been held for members of the general public, who have to go through their paces in three disciplines before being awared the diplomas and medallions provided for a nominal fee by the campaign organisers in Frankfurt.

Some 350 hikes are scheduled to be held during the third weekend in October. Members of the general public will be able to stretch their legs all over the country. Over the year as a whole some 450 hikes will have been organised as part of the keep fit campaign.

Keep fit games are based on a principle entirely different from that employed on similar occasions in the past. Medals are not awarded in gold, silver and bronze. All competitors who last the distance are awarded a uniform silver medal.

The DSB committee responsible for organising the campaign is determined to keep the events non-competitive. In the past gold medals have usually been won by athletes in training while the target group, the non-sporting general public, have had to make do with silver.

Athletes are of course welcome to take part in keep fit contests but there is to be no special incentive (in the form of gold medals) to encourage them to do so.

Within the framework of a nationwide keep fit campaign the competitor who just manages to scrape home in time or cover the distance is just as important as the trained athlete who sets up new records.

The participation of top-flight athletes in the various disciplines can have a detrimental effect. In cycle races or cross-country runs members of the general public may suddenly be overcome by a desire to keep up with the top flight and overstrain their unpractised limbs. There is no point in tempting beginners to overdo it.

When details of all events held during the first keep fit season are collated a number of changes will need to be made. It is already clear that age groups and qualifications need amending in football, swimming and amateur athletics.

Once the necessary changes have been made the keep fit campaign will be held again next year with new awards and new incentives to encourage clubs and competitors to keep the ball rolling.

The aim is to ensure that on any given weekend there will be an attractive range of sporting events open to members of the general public all over the country.

Karl-Heinz Marchlowitz
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 September 1971)

Kiel to extend three-mile limit to six for Olympics regatta

During the 1972 Olympics this country's territory will be temporarily extended by a few square miles. A neighbouring country will not be the loser. In order to ensure that the Olympic sailing events run according to schedule and without mishap the three-mile limit in the Bay of Kiel will have to be extended to about six miles.

The regatta lanes to be used by Olympic yachtsmen are just outside the Federal Republic's territorial waters. They will be closed to all other traffic for the duration of the Olympic Games and an extension of the three-mile limit is needed because the high seas are open to all comers without let or hindrance.

From 29 August to 6 September 1972 the three yachting lanes will be hermetically sealed. The precautions to be taken by the local police force are without equal in the history of regattas. Busy marine traffic in the Bay of Kiel and any number of amateur yachtsmen in the Baltic make a complex system of inspection and control essential to ensure carefree Olympic sailing. The police carried out a dress rehearsal at this year's Kiel regattas.

The day after the first trial run an incident proved how important police controls are likely to be. The Belgian coastal freighter *Henry* cruised between two lanes on its way to the Kiel Canal, failed to spot Augusto Barrozo of Brazil's Soling in time and rammed the unfortunate sailing vessel.

During the Olympics the vicinity of the lanes will be taboo for all non-Olympic traffic. Commercial traffic will only be allowed to use a lane one kilometre wide on its way to the port of Kiel or the Kiel Canal, the busiest shipping route in the world.

The powers that be are more worried about the possibility of amateur yachtsmen and motor boat owners creating difficulties. There are more than 5,000 sports craft based in Baltic ports, 2,000 of them along the Bay of Kiel.

A mere 220 motor boats for use by officials, spectators and the Press will be allowed to approach the Olympic lanes.

Two hundred police officers on board some fifty boats requisitioned from a number of forces will do their best to patrol the forty-mile limits of the prohibited zone and ensure that waterborne spectators do not get in the way of competitors.

Erich Labusch, the police officer responsible for these precautions, hopes that appeals to the general public and the prospect of fines of up to 1,000 Marks will do the trick.

He may be right as far as private motor boats are concerned but ferry concessionaires are already advertising trips to the Olympics and are bound to do their best to ensure that customers see as much of the action as can reasonably be expected.

Provided the old theatrical adage that a slip-up at the dress rehearsal is a guarantee that everything will be alright on the night (or in this case the day) holds good the police can rest assured that the Olympic regatta will be an unqualified success as far as they are concerned.

Because too many events were taking place on other lanes there were too few police boats to patrol the Olympic hunting-ground. To begin with the boat specially hired to give the police the slip could not even find the marker buoys.

Eventually, however, it managed on one occasion to give the police the slip and break through the cordon.

The rubber dinghies patrolling in the immediate vicinity of the Olympic lanes also ran into difficulties. Their short-wave radio facilities broke down. By next year a foolproof means of waterproofing the intercom system must be found.

Otto Schlenzka, the man responsible for overall organisation of the Olympic regatta, sounded an optimistic note after this year's Kiel Week. "Privately-owned craft will get nowhere near the Olympic lanes next year," he reckoned.

Inspector Labusch is more sceptical. "We have no cure-all to ensure that nothing goes wrong," he commented. His main worry is that the police do not have enough fast patrol boats to keep an eye on speed boats belonging to members of the general public.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 September 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6 —
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F C F.A 30 —
Canada	Can. $ — 20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0 60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7 —
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0 50
Dahomey	F.C F A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0 25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0 15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0 85
Niger	F C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0 90
Pakistan	Rs 0 60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0 60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0 50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5 —
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20 —
USA	£ 0 20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0 60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d